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WRECKED!

SAN FRANCISCO UNION LABOR PARTY ON THE ROCKS.

Executive Committee of the Party Repudiates Its Mayor, Schmitz, for Entering Into an Alliance With Old-Party Boss Ruef.

San Francisco, March 12.—The Executive Committee of the Union Labor party has broken with Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz and has declared war against Schmitz for his betrayel of the "cause of labor" and his servility to Abe Ruef, the political boss, who seems to own him, body and soul.

At a meeting last night of the Executive Committee a public declaration was drafted. It is the party's official repudiation of Schmitz and his administration. The declaration voices the almost unanimous opinion of the party in San Francisco and means the disruption of the party.

But the declaration though none too mild in tone, is phrased with the extreme of politeness and gentleness when compared with the vehement utterances of the officers and members of the governing body of the Labor party.

S. D. Simmons, chairman of the Executive Committee, made the following statement to-day in the presence of G. F. Aubertine, who is secretary of the committee and who concurred in all that Simmons said.

Simmons is also president of the Theatrical Mechanics' Union, and he spoke for that body, as well as for the entire Labor Party. He said:

"The time has come to talk right out. We are sick and tired of the conduct of Eugene E. Schmitz and of James S. Parry. They have given the Labor Party nothing but 'gold bricks' and 'hot air,' and we will not submit any longer to be used by those politicians or by their lord and master, Abe Ruef.

"The laboring men of San Francisco elected Mayor Schmitz. It is to our party and not to Abe Ruef that he owes thanks and should give praise. We were good enough to vote for him, but we are not good enough to be recognized when patronage is given out. Union labor has pulled the chestnuts for Abe Ruef out of the fire, but the party will not play the ctaspaw again.

"Schmitz has given all the places to the Primary League on the advice of Abe Ruef. There are many men in the Union Labor party competent to be commissioners, but Schmitz, whom they created and elected, has ignored them. Joseph Millmore, who ruled the Labor Convention with a skill that made us all marvel, who is a man of brains and force of character, who aided Schmitz materially during the convention and afterward, is rewarded in what manner? He is a day laborer in the School Department and is engaged in putting up stove pipes and varnishing desks, while Eugene E. Schmitz sits in his carpeted office, cheek by jowl with Abe Ruef. That is how Schmitz has treated the real labor men. Look at Bello! He is a mere roustabout in the School Department. And there were very few labor men who got even minor jobs.

"The meeting at San Jose the other day showed what Schmitz was doing. That meeting was not called in the interest of union labor, although it pretended to be a labor meeting. It was called in the interest of Abe Ruef, who is trying to build up a State organization.

That meeting was called by a circular issued by Perry, written by him and signed by him as the political representative of E. E. Schmitz. That circular openly stated that the purpose of the meeting was to have a discussion of the future of the Union Labor party in politics.

"Only one Union Labor man from this city attended that meeting. He was J. S. Roxburg, who is in the Justices' Clerk's office, doing the dirty politics of Abe Ruef. Ruef, Schmitz and Perry stopped at the Vendome, ate fine dinners there, and rode about town in hacks, while Roxburg had to be contented with the street car service, except at one time, when he was permitted to ride on the seat of a cab with the driver while Reuf and Schmitz talked politics at their ease inside the vehicle.

"Schmitz has given the Labor party nothing. It is well known that the Theatrical Mechanics' Union worked hard to elect Schmitz, posted his bills and spent money in his canvass. Now, as president of that union, I declare that if Schmitz runs for any office in this State, whether it be for Governor or for Poundkeeper, the Theatrical Mechanics' Union will clean out its treasury to beat him, and the members will spend their private means in the same good cause. He shall not fool us another time.

"If the Union Labor party had known before election day of Schmitz' connection with Abe Reuf he would not have been elected. But the laboring men are not politicians. They believed in Schmitz. They were loyal and devoted to him. He has repaid them with treason and ingratitude.

"Parry, too, is a traitor to the union labor cause. He does not care for labor. He and Schmitz and Reuf are all engaged in building up a political organization for their own aggrandizement, but they may not count on the support of the union labor men. Our party is quit of them."

"You may consider our remarks as official statements of the Labor party," said Secretary Aubertine. "Seventeen unions are represented by delegates in the governing of the party, and I dare say 95 per cent of the membership of all those unions are displeased and disgusted by the alliance of Schmitz and Reuf."

The Executive Committee of the Labor party has issued the following public statement, in which the connection of Mayor Schmitz with Boss Abe Ruef is denounced, and in which the political schemes of Mayor Schmitz, Boss Ruef, Fire Commissioner Parry and other Ruef politicians are repudiated by the Labor party.

"The Executive Committee of the Union Labor party met last night at 113 O'Farrell street, with S. D. Simmons, jr., in the chair. The main topic of the meeting was the discussion of the late political meeting held in San Jose, wherein Mayor E. E. Schmitz, J. S. Parry and Abe Ruef figured prominently under the guise of representatives of the Union Labor party. We wish to announce that no such meeting emanated from the governing body of the Union Labor party. And the said committee does not deem it advisable for the Mayor of this city to be traversing the State building up the political influence of Abe Ruef or any other politician of any other party except for the interest of the party that he is indebted to for his present office. From what we have ascertained from the representative of the Labor party that was present at the meeting, we consider that the meeting was inimical to the interests of trades unionism. That members of the governing body of the Labor party feel very indignant over the assumed authority of J. S. Parry in endeavoring to manipulate the actions of the Labor party for the direct interest of politicians and for self-benefiting purposes. We consider such actions of J. S. Parry toward the party that he is indebted to for his honorable position in this city as the acts of a traitor. Mr. Parry cloaked himself with a disguise of unionism on entering the ranks of the Union Labor party, and by his actions since he has proven the cuteness and cunningness of the above said traitor that should stamp him as a man devoid of principle and not entitled to be ranked or classed among true union men. And we send this greeting to all union men as a warning to beware of any act or transaction wherein J. S. Parry is interested. As we consider him a dispenser of gold bricks, hot air and the deceiver of those who put implicit trust in him as chairman of said committee, which trust he has betrayed, thereby giving this honorable body the right of branding him a traitor to our party. And we wish to inform all union men who are loyal to the Labor party that J. S. Parry is no longer a member of the Union Labor party, and that S. D. Simmons, jr., is the chairman of said committee or party, with address of headquarters at 113 O'Farrel street. The committee also wishes to inform all union men that they have no consideration for Louis Montgomery of San Juan as a aspirant for Congress in the Fifth District, nor J. S. Parry as an aspirant for Congress in the Fourth District, nor Walter Gallagher for Superior Judge, nor the Hon. E. E. Schmitz as a dark horse for Governor under the guidance of Abe Ruef. And, furthermore, we do not recognize any slates that are being written by J. S. Parry, E. E. Schmitz, Abe Ruef or any other party or politicians. Considering that the union men of the State of California will, when the time arrives, step into a convention composed of the honest representatives of labor, there to select their own ticket with the honesty and purity which was so characteristic in their last municipal convention held in this city."

TRADES UNION SLUSH.

This is a sample of the stuff that "union" papers give their readers:—

He takes a labor paper, which he pays
for in advance;
The United Garment Workers have their
label on his pants.
He patronizes barber shops that have
the union card up.
He cheerfully will help a fellow-craftsman
who is hard up.
He chews union tobacco and wears
union label shoes;
And, if he drinks, you bet it's union
label booze;
The union label is in his hat he wears
upon his head,
And when he leaves the bakery it's
always on his bread;
He has that union label in the pocket
of his coat;
The unprogressive candidate could never
get his vote;
His cigars, if he smokes 'em, have the
label on the box,
And if he could he'd even have it sowed
upon his socks;
He's got it in his overcoat—you know
it without looking,
The chef who carries a union card is
the one who does his cooking."

That is taken from the Oakland "Printer" and is about as good a specimen of pure and simple argument, and at the same time of congealed idiocities that has ever been perpetrated.

Stokers Strike.

Havre, France, March 18.—Two hundred stokers employed by the French Transatlantic Line went on strike today and attempted to prevent stokers from going on board La Savoie, which is scheduled to sail for New York on Saturday next, but the company's officials succeeded in putting thirty men on board the steamship, and are gradually getting others, though the vessel is still far short of her complement. A few of the strikers were arrested.

ANOTHER BIG SUCCESS

New York's Proletariat Once More Rallies in Support of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The Large Auditorium of the Grand Central Palace Filled by An Enthusiastic Audience—An Incident Which Showed Its Spirit—The Marseilles.

Score another successful festival for the DAILY PEOPLE! Yesterday the class-conscious proletariat of New York once more rallied to the support of the only daily newspaper in the English language which unflinchingly expresses its views and sentiments.

The large auditorium of the Grand Central Palace was filled with an enthusiastic and good-natured audience, which enjoyed itself immensely and rendered unstinted applause to the performers in their excellent efforts to please.

From the grand and impressive close of the superb rendition of Lisat's beautiful and dignified symphonic poem "Les Preludes"—the first number on the musical programme—to the final antic of the ludicrous acrobats in their comic act—the last number on the vaudeville programme—the large audience was in a state of appreciative and infectuous enthusiasm.

The appearance of Conductor William Hofman, at the opening of the concert was the signal for an ovation, to which Hofman graciously responded. The soloists on the programme also received at the close of their well-performed numbers. Mr. Gwilym Miles, especially, received thunderous applause when he finished singing, as an encore, "The Two Grenadiers," a song of the Napoleanic wars, in which the Marseilles is effectively interwoven in the closing verses. When the first notes of the old inspiring song of revolution were heard, the audience simultaneously broke out in deafening applause all over the vast hall. The applause would subside again and again only to be renewed with greater vigor.

Mr. Otto Fritzsche also elicited round upon round of applause, for his very capable rendition on the clarionet of Saraste's "Zigeunerwiesen," a piece of such unusual difficulty that violinists of great ability rarely perform it. Yesterday was the first time Mr. Fritzsche has ever played Saraste's composition before a public audience. The generous applause bestowed upon him must have convinced him that he made no mistake in bringing it out. Mr. Julius Spindler's flute solo "Concertstueck," by Popp, was also accorded a reception equal to that of his fellow-soloists. He deserved it, for his performance left little to be desired.

The concert, on the whole was splendidly given. The programme was unusual in the number of delicate and exquisite compositions rendered. Hofman is to be congratulated on the meritorious work of his orchestra.

The vaudeville programme was also good in its way.

After the Zoller Troupe had alternatingly taken the breath out of the audience by their daring trapeze act, and convulsed it by their laughable acrobatic act—after the Bicknells had amazed by their agile and grateful whirlwind dances—the audience dispersed to the various parts of the large hall.

It was then that one got a good idea of the size of the audience. The stairways leading from the galleries were jammed; while locomotion upon the floor of the main and side halls was difficult. After the performance most of the audience went to the north side of the main hall, where the bazaar and fair of the Women's Auxialiary was held. The scenes of previous festivals were here again re-enacted, to the profit of the DAILY PEOPLE. Bidding on the many presents was lively during most of the time, the booths being surrounded by surging throngs anxious to purchase. The bazaar and fair was, as usual, tastefully arranged. In appearance it was a mass of color and animation.

By the time the ball started many additions had been made to those present by the late-comers, who continued to swell the number present throughout the entire evening.

At this point a telegram of congratulation from Section Chicago was read, and received with applause.

It is believed that when all accounts are settled that yesterday's festival will prove to have been one of the best ever held.

Long live the DAILY PEOPLE!

"Unionism" at a Funeral.

Trenton, N. J., March 18.—As the funeral of John Solan was about to move yesterday a union coach driver discovered a non-union man bringing up the rear. A halt was called and a notice served on Undertaker James Murphy that unless the non-union driver was dismissed the union men would leave their seats. It was found that Undertaker Murphy had been unable to furnish all the carriages needed for the funeral and three of the vehicles of Undertaker Ashmore had been engaged by the family.

Undertaker Murphy notified the Solan family that his men would not drive with the Ashmore men and the non-union coaches were dismissed. The mourners in these coaches went to the church afoot.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Issued by Firm Overrun With Applicants for a Job.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—The St. Louis Republic in its issue of to-day gives prominence to the following as an evidence of the paper's utility as an advertising medium:

"INTERFERED WITH BUSINESS.

"St. Louis, Mo., March 14.

"To the Republic:

"WE ARE IN TROUBLE.

"AN APPEAL FOR AID.

"Yesterday we left an ad. at your office for insertion to-day and to-morrow, calling for a watchman for our plant, stipulating that he was to apply at 10 o'clock A. M. Long before that hour this morning we were besieged and are so still, with eager-eyed and jostling applicants to such an extent that the operation of our business is seriously interfered with. We immediately placed the man selected on duty, and his whole time is now devoted to driving away his innumerable disappointed rivals. We fear that we shall be forced to employ an assistant for him unless you leave out the ad. to-morrow morning. We need a NIGHT watchman, but are now compelled to use him as a day man.

"Kindly help us out, and under no circumstances insert the ad. to-morrow. Very truly yours,

"WABASH WOOD WORKING CO.

"THIS WAS THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

"WATCHMAN WANTED — Night watchman; references required; report 10 A. M., Wabash Wood Working Co., Newstead avenue and Wabash tracks."

While the above shows the "advantages" of advertising in the Republic, it also shows the frightful condition of labor in this city.

HELPED "SETTLE" BOSTON STRIKE

The Part Played in It by the Labor Fakirs.

The part played by the National Civic Federation in bringing about the disruption of the Boston strike was explained yesterday by Oscar Straus, late Minister to Turkey and chairman of the executive committee of the Federation, Straus said:

"When the strike began prominent members of the Civic Federation held conferences in New York, and, as a result, Secretary Easley was sent to Boston to take a hand in the negotiations for ending the strike. His work, while it was not ostentatious, was effective.

"Without the material contribution offered by the Civic Federation there could have been no settlement. We sent many of our prominent labor members to Boston, among them James Duncan, an officer of the National Granite Cutters' Union, and Daniel J. O'Keefe, of Detroit, president of the National Longshoremen's Association. All our representatives conferred both with the strikers and the State authorities.

"The Civic Federation always tries to do its whole duty, in such labor crises as the Boston strike, and it is for the public to judge if it has done so now."

Hanna to "Settle" Machinists.

Knoxville, March 18.—Senator Mark A. Hanna has been selected to represent the striking machinists of the Southern Railway, to arbitrate their differences before President Samuel Spencer. This strike has been reported several times as ended. The company claimed that it had all the men it wanted.

Musicians Ignored Boycott.

Scranton, Pa., March 18.—The Scranton Musicians' Union has been expelled by the Central Labor Union of this city, under whose jurisdiction they belong. The complaint against the musicians is that they rode on cars in charge of non-union men.

When the musicians were first detected riding they were taken to task and promised that they would shun the cars hereafter. Shortly after that they were again caught offending and to-day they were ruled out of the union. The musicians admit that they have been riding on the cars, but say that they were compelled to do so as it would take more than they earn to ride about in cabs to fill their engagements.

Cutting Steel by Electricity.

A Chicago electrician has invented a way of applying electricity to iron and steel so as to cut or burn the material as easily as if it were the softest wood. The invention was tested a few days ago, and its success acknowledged. A big boiler foundation was to be removed from the basement of a building and the inventor was called upon to do the work, as it was impossible to get the mass of metal out as it lay, and cutting it under ordinary methods would be a long and tedious task. The carbon point used burned or cut away a wide space in the plate at the rate of about a foot every five minutes and proved its value. The apparatus is simple. A carbon is attached to a wooden handle by means of a metal clamp; to this clamp a wire is attached, the other being connected with the object to be operated upon. After the connection is made the carbon is moved along the object, cutting and burning its way through, even though it may be Bessemer or chrome steel that is attacked. The heat and light are intense, but the eyes and face of the operator are protected by having the carbon point thrust through a small box lined with asbestos. The apparatus can be operated with a current of 50 volts.

THE CIRCUS.

IT CHARGED INTO A BEAR GARDEN YESTERDAY.

The "Class Struggle Nobly Waged" to the Accompaniment of Uproar—Cries of "Scab," "Liar," "Coward" and Other Epithets—The Brewery Workers, Cause of the Trouble.

That "Noble waging of the class struggle" a la pure and simpledom was on the boards again at yesterday's meeting of the Central Fakirated Union. The entire time was taken up with the fights and squabbles between rival organizations.

The first number on the programme was a request made by the delegate of the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers' Union, praising one of the "yellow" journals, "the greatest friend of organized labor, not only in the city, state and nation but in the world." This delegate wanted this "friend of labor" to champion their fight to obtain recognition of their union by the contractors and city officials. The prayer was made.

Next the delegate of German Painters' local union No. 499, of the International Brotherhood of Painters, arose and began to lament. He said that despite the reported harmony among the building trades, the fact is that the Amalgamated Painters are still merrily carrying on the war of extermination against the Brotherhood. Aided, he declared, in their nefarious work, by various organizations represented in the C. F. U. He told how the Amalgamated had written his local asking that a committee be appointed to meet the officers of the Amalgamated, to settle differences. Meanwhile the Amalgamated had been distributing circulars among Brotherhood men calling on them to join the Amalgamated.

This lamentation was continued by Delegate Archibald of the Paper Hangers. He started in to give a history of its organization and its loyalty to the old C. L. U. and the present C. F. U. His worthy organization he declared had been marked for destruction by the Amalgamated Painters. "Their greedy eyes are upon us and they hope to swallow us." If the swallowing act was done, he prophesied terrible happenings to the internal mechanism of the Amalgamated. He declared that it was the helping hand of the organizations represented in the C. F. U. that gave strength to the Amalgamated. Archibald said it had been his experience in the labor movement that carrying water on both shoulders always proved disastrous. He wanted the C. F. U. to go on record against the practices of certain of its organizations. Archibold dramatically declared against certain C. F. U. organizations stabbing a sister organization in the back. He told how the local council of the Brotherhood of Painters, with which body his organization is amalgamated, had sent delegates to the newly established Amalgamated Board of Building Trades. When the delegates arrived the credentials committee, composed of delegates Anslow, Varvin, Stanton, Scully and Garrison, representing five organizations which with but one exception are represented in the C. F. U., had unanimously reported against the seating of the delegates of Archibald's union. The secretary of the C. F. U. was instructed to ask these organizations if they approved the action of their delegates on the Board of Building Trades. This was done so that the "sheep might be separated from the goats."

The contest between the United Brewery Workers and the Engineers and Firemen was next exhibited. Stewart of the Eccentric Engineers, reported that at the instigation of the Brewery Workers' Union, a shop meeting had been called of the employees of the Clausen and Price brewery. The meeting demanded the discharge of the engineers and firemen of the brewery and gave the firm a week in which to comply. Holland of the Firemen, said the Brewery Workers had been instrumental in having a fireman discharged in the Manhattan Consumers Brewery. Healy of the Firemen indignantly wanted to know how much longer the C. F. U. would quietly submit to seeing its members, one by one, thrown into the street. He said one would think the Brewers' Union the only pebble on the beach and he declared that the Brewers highandedly ran the C. F. U.

Boehm, the corresponding secretary of the C. F. U., and also secretary of the Joint Local Board of the Brewery Workers, who had been charged with using his official position in the C. F. U. to the detriment of the engineers and firemen, arose to defend himself. He emphatically denied the accusations, and said that the delegates of the organizations complaining about the Brewery Workers, had not told the whole story. Boehm declared that the national organization of the engineers and firemen had entered into a conspiracy with the brewery bosses to destroy the National Brewery Workers' Union. Four or five delegates of the Engineers and Firemen were on the floor at once yelling "point of order" and "point of information." Above the din could be heard the exchange of compliments between the conflicting interests. "Curs," "liars," "cowards," and "scabs" were some of the printable epithets hurled back and forth.

Meanwhile Boehm smiling watched the uproar he had created and rubbed his hands with glee. When the racket had quieted Boehm continued. He said that in Cincinnati through the conspiracy between the bosses and engineers and firemen 1,200 men of his organization had been thrown out. In Buffalo a like result had been prevented by the diplomacy of the Brewers' Union. In Rochester the conflict may at any moment come to a head. "This conspiracy travelling east has naturally struck New York; but here we are on top and will fight it out to the end," said Boehm.

Another uproar greeted this statement. When quiet was restored Delegate Barr of the Iron Workers denounced Boehm as a Jekyl and Hyde performer. "If the C. F. U. calls him to account, he will defend himself by saying, that he did his dirty work as secretary of the Brewers' Union; and in order to put a stop to this duplicity I move: that the Brewery Workers be suspended if they do not immediately cease their warfare against the engineers and firemen." The motion was amended to read that if the warfare has not ceased by next Sunday then the Brewers' Union stands suspended; the Brewers' Union in the meantime to bring about the reinstatement of the men discharged.

During the discussion some delegates counseled moderation. "Wait until we hear from the A. F. of L." Stewart threw cold water on this by declaring that they might as well expect a decision from the Atlantic ocean as from the A. F. of L. "Why didn't Delegate Brown here brand the whole Executive Council of the A. F. of L. a pack of cowards a few weeks ago?"

Brown wanted to explain that he excepted Sam Gompers whom he declared is not a coward. Brown said a letter from Gompers had been received and he hoped it would be read before taking the vote. Kangaroo Dooley made an amendment to the amendment that the Brewery Workers cease hostilities until the A. F. of L. decision was received. Vote was by roll call. Dooley's amendment to the amendment was knocked out 35 to 30. The motion as amended was carried 34 to 29.

Next Sunday's meeting will, it is said, end the matter. A delegate of the Engineers said to a reporter that the Brewers' Union would not live up to the decision of the C. F. U. and are as good as out. It is likely that a new central body will be organized by the Brewery Workers and organization in sympathy with them. This will leave the C. F. U. practically a Building Trades body.

The delegate of the Pattern Makers, asked the C. F. U. to go on record as opposed to the "fifteen days leave of absence" bill, affecting navy yard employees, which bill is now before Congress. He explained that at present these employees have fifteen days leave with pay. The bill proposes to give them fifteen additional days leave with pay. The reason his union is opposed is because construction work in the navy yard is to-day 40 per cent. higher than in private yards. Giving employees fifteen more days with pay would add to the cost of construction, and would furnish a handle to the advocates of private construction, and would result in reduction of navy yard work. Pallas of the same union said that he took a walk through the navy yard and was told by officials that the passage of the bill would immediately result in reduction of the amount of work done a the yard.

The C. F. L. declared itself as unalterably opposed to the fifteen day leave bill.

A CORRECT DECISION.

The Workers Are to Blame If They Dislike It.

Paterson, March 18.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has given its opinion in the case of Frank & Dugan's striking silk weavers, who were last summer adjudged to be in contempt of the order of Vice-Chancellor Pitney restraining the strikers from "picketing" about the mills and "annoying" the firm in the conduct of its business by following the hands employed in the shop, and from various acts of a socalled disorderly nature. The opinion is against the strikers and settles for all time in this State the right of the Cout of Chancery to punish for contempt of its orders by fines or imprisonment.

Those adjudged to be in contempt, Clemens Herold, Emmanuel Bossard, Clara Tillewein, Clara Ludwig, Lizzie Englert, Tillie Watson, Florence Judge and Martha Wardlow Dean, will now undoubtedly have to pay the fines imposed upon them by order of Vice-Chancellor Pitney, and in the case of Herold, sentenced to sixty days in jail and Bossard, sentenced to thirty days, they will have to go to prison and serve their penalties, as there does not appear to be any other way out of it. In addition to the imprisonment, Herold had a fine of $50 imposed on him and Bossard was fined $25; Clara Tillewein $50 and the other five $25 each; the fines carrying costs with them.

The decision puts an end to the question whether the Chancery Court can punish by fine or imprisonment, and for a term as long as it sees fit, and there can be no appeal. It also means that in the future persons adjudged in contempt will be imprisoned at once and there can be no redress. There is nothing to prevent a strike, but strikers will be required to keep away from their former places of employment and it will be dangerous business to picket a mill or shop.

It is expected that orders of arrest will be issued in a few days and served on the accused. It is understood that a fund, which now amounts to about $500, has been raised to pay the fines and costs.

An Elastic Franchise.

Chicago, March 18.—The Illinois Telephone Company is laying conduits under a city franchise obtained some years ago. It is now discovered that the conduits are big enough for traction cars and that the company can put practically anything it wishes in its conduits.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SUBSIDY BILL, EXPORT TRADE DECLINES, AND SARGENT'S NEW JOB.

Back-Number Powderly Loses His Job—Head of Firemen's Organization Gets Out—Conduct That Commended Him to Appointing Power.

Washington, March 16. — Those in charge of the ship subsidy bill have arranged the following programme for next week: On Tuesday the bill is expected to come to a vote in the Senate and even those who are opposed to it now admit that it will pass that body by a safe majority.

It will then go to the House and be referred to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, of which Representative Grosvenor of Ohio is chairman. Mr. Grosvenor intends to have it reported to the House without delay, when it will go on the calendar. The Speaker will be asked to assign a day for its consideration, but it may be some time before debate on it begins in the House.

The supporters of the measure are confident of success and say that unless unforeseen opposition should develop the bill will become a law before the present session adjourns.

There will be a lot of wind jamming against "taxing the whole people millions of dollars for the benefit of a single industry," but when that is let off the bill will be pushed through.

There is a good deal of alarm in official circles over the condition of the export trade. For the first time in the past five or six years there has been a decline in the volume of the export trade of the United States running over a considerable period. For the eight months of the current fiscal year, ending with February the export business of the United States dropped $41,000,000 below the figures for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Everyone is saying there is no cause for alarm, but the figures are proving a nightmare just the same. During the eight months recently ended the export trade amounted to $974,182,400 against $1,015,194,982 for the first eight months of the last fiscal year, a loss of $41,012,584.

Terence V. Powderly's removal as Commissioner General of Immigration and the appointment of Frank P. Sargeant, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to fill his shoes, is a political move by the president.

Powderly, as a hoodwinker of labor, is played out. He is to-day the most discredited labor fakir in the country. He got the Immigration job for stumping for McKinley. Sargent, on the other hand, is just in his prime as a labor "leader." He is of a different type from Gompers, is not mouthy, a sort of business man labor fakir. He is perhaps best described as the development of the P. M. Arthur type.

Some time ago the President tendered Sargent the position of Commissioner of Immigration at New York, to succeed Thomas Fitchie, who, is marked for decapitation.

It is understood Sargent declined that office. Sargent was among a number of labor fakirs who took lunch with the President some time ago. President McKinley once offered him the position of Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but he declined it.

It is reported that Powderly has not worked in harmony with the higher officials in the Treasury Department. At any rate, the President's decision not to reappoint him, is comparatively recent. At the time when the President decided to let Fitchie go he had no intention of dispensing with the services of Powderly but he has since learned that Powderly is a back number.

Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was born in East Orange, Orange County, Vt., in 1851. Early in life he decided to become a photographer, and for some time followed that vocation, but soon tired of it and emigrated to Arizona. In Arizona he decided to cast his fortune with the regular army, and enlisted in the cavalry branch of the service. He served out his full term of enlistment and was granted an honorable discharge.

From the army Sargent drifted into railroading and secured a start as a wiper in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

When the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was organized some thirty years ago, Sargent immediately identified himself with the organization, and soon became one of the most active workers in it. He was at length made the Grand Master of the Brotherhood, and afterward became President of the Supreme Council of Railway Employees, in which position he had thousands of men under his charge.

Sargent has won general recognition from all the great employers of labor, owing to his opposition to strikes. One of his most notable acts, and one that made him for the time being a National figure, was his refusal in 1891 to indorse the actions of the Knights of Labor in their fight against the New York Central, when he positively declined to order a strike among his followers. Sargent is a member of the Hanna-Gompers National Civic Federation which flimflammed the Boston strikers last week.

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THE COMMUNE.

America Has Reason To Join in the Observance of the Great Event Which Started the World.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE

The Blinded and Abused Working Class, Desperate Under the Wrongs to Which it Was Subject, Fought Against Its Oppressors—The Fight, Though Apparently Lost Was Not in Vain—Means Much to Us To-day When the Same Conditions Are Possible.

The approach of the anniversary of the Paris Commune and its downfall naturally calls our mind to that historic event, and not only to its actual incidents, but to the conditions of the Socialist movement up to and succeeding the horrible occurences of the year 1871. The Commune lies like a great dividing line across the history of Socialism; it separates the movement into two essentially different parts. When the smoke of the guns had finally cleared away at the close of the Bloody Week in May, there was cleared away with it a colossal amount of smoke of quite another kind, the thunder and lightening of the guns cleared the air intellectually as well as actually, and with the disappearance of the fancy and fantastically garbed supporters of the cause of the Commune, the Hussars of Death, the Avengers of This and That, decked out in all manner of military frippery, there also vanished a tremendous amount of ornamental rhetoric and of giganitc platitude.

Socialism in the pain of the Commune felt that its real manhood had actually arrived. The Bryonic days of crazy idealism followed by equally crazy periods of depression and melancholy had worked themselves out and the real pain of defeat and at the same time the realization of all that a revolutionary movement implied in its very nature, came home to the intellect of the socialist, the "sturm and drang" was practically over and except for some few recrudescences which will be noticed later the socialist movement entered upon a course of steady and logical scientific propaganda. The appeal was no longer to sentiment, but altogether to fact. The blue-book and price-list came to the front, declamation, and rhetoric fell to the rear. Hence forth to be a socialist meant hard and persistent intellectual workand the possession of a logical equipment so complete that since that time the opponents of the movement have ignored the later arguments and have confined their attention to the arguments of the days preceeding the Commune.

It is noteworthy how frequent historic intellectual conditions solidify themselves, as it were, in the persons of individuals making these individuals types of the conditions which they illustrate. This was never more clearly shown than in the case of the Commune. The rising proper brngs to light a number of types interesting enough, it is true, but bizarre and abnormal. "Soldiers of liberty" as so many of them loved to call themselves they were born Don Quixotes with nothing to recommend them save a sort of sentimental chivalry which sent them everywhere redressing grievances as they imagined, but in reality accomplishing nothing of any moment. Chief of this type we may recall Flourens whose personality was sufficiently dazzling, and whose education and accomplishments were far above the ordinary. Brave to a fault and unrestrained in his sympathies he was ever the champion of those in distress, a veritable knight errant of the democracy. But he was without economic knowledge, possesed no political judgement and was devoid of even elementary powers of organization. He was an orator of considerable force and was the darling of the National Guards who admired him for his grace of person and his gifts of speech. In all these things he was the type of the Communist agitator, the class of men who for some of the most trying months in history was charged with the destinies of a city in revolt under peculiarly difficult conditions. It is not difficult to see that a movement led and managed by such men could not hope to accomplish its purposes even under the most favorable circumstances and least of all to steer the agitation through the maelstrom of war and intrigue which it encountered at that time. It is true that Flourens himself had but little to do with the administration of affairs, he died early in the struggle, finding his end as he would have preferred, on the field of war. But he left behind many who closely resembled him in their essential qualities and who were equally incapable with himself. The Commune produced the last of that type of men. Now and again they come to the front as in the case of the Italian volunteers in the late war between Greece and Turkey and of Villebois Mareuil in the Boer war. But as a type they are extinct. The quixotism of democracy has passed and with it the quixotic type.

But if the Commune was distinguished for its adventurous heroes it was no less abundant in journalists and orators and it must be confessed in journalists and orators of somewhat doubtful virtue and less than doubtful sagacity. Rochefort whose true character has sufficiently appeared in these later years is the most original and marked of these. His honesty was always questionable and there was not a single useless and stupid act perpetrated in the Commune of which he was not the direct instigator. The trail of Rochefort lies plainly over the whole of its acts., and it is the same old Rochefort the Boulangist and anti-Dreyfusard. Delescluze another journalist equally lacking in the elements of steady commonsense proved his devotion with his death, in the face of which we may stay carping criticism and recognize his nobility of character without at the same time committing ourselves to the notion that he was in any way suited for the executive work which he was called upon to fulfil; and which he carried out so vociferously and so ineffectively. The author of the famous placard that the bare arms of the citizens were sufficient to meet the armed force of thei enemies may sleep in peace with his own placard for his epitaph.

What a clean sweep the Commune made of all of them! The types which took their models from the heroes of antiquity from the men of Ninety-three have all disappeared into the shades. No more amateur Camille Desmoulins stalk across the stage of the proletarian movement, would be Dantons are at a discount, instead we get calm discussion, peaceful association and organization. The windy rhetoric of the Buttes Montmartre has given place to strong and wise discussion of the rights of the proletariat. No speeches are so ful of cogent and calm reasoning in all the debates of the French Chamber as are the speeches of the members who represent the Parti Ouvrier.

But if the Commune in its decline destroyed with itself all the surivals of the idealistic and romantic socialism which had led the proletariat by the nose to its destruction for so many years, it left behind it the germs of the future struggle which was to occupy the attention of the socialist movement for at least thirty subsequent years and which is only now nearing its final stages. And just as we find the foolishness and romanticism of the Commune mirrored in the leading actors of its drama, so we find the typical personalities of the new conflict arising from the ashes of that former struggle to continue the fight under new conditions and in new surroundings.

We may take Benoit Malon and Paul Lafargue as representative types of the post-commune movement. And they are well worth examining for they are very good representatives in their own persons, of the different influences and ideas which have assisted in the making of modern French Socialism and to a less obvious degree but none the less certainly in the making of modern universal socialism.

Malon had been a member of the Commune from the beginning to the end. He was a member of the International, of the Central Committee, held a portfolio, and discharged such duties as fell to his office with as much discretion and dignity as could be shown amid the curious and disturbing conditions in which he worked. His integrity is absolutely and completely beyond all question, a statement which unfortunately cannot be truly made of some of his associates. His sympathy with the proletariat admits of no doubt, and yet the influence of Malon since the Commune was and since his death has continued to be the most malign influence in the modern French socialist movement.

It is somewhat instructive to arrive at an understanding of how this could happen Malone, after the Commune was over and the term of exile had passed away returned to France to prosecute the propaganda. He founded the school of what is dnominated Integral Socialism. This school does not regard economic development as the main factor in social progress but takes a moral view of the progress of man and regards socalism as the result of growth in moral perception rather than as a necessary product of certain unavoidable economic changes.

Here was a splendid opening for the college professors and professional speakers and writers, of which they were not slow to take advantage. The possibilities of this kind of sublimated social ethics are great and middle class audiences can be readily gathered to listen to semi-socialistic, semi-ehtical addresses. Hence the Integral School made headway and soon numbered among its adherents the writers and speakers of the professional classes who had no influence nor means of procuring any with the dominant parties. Socialism thus became the means of a career and opened great chances to those possessing popular gifts and a political temperament. Jaures, the brilliant orator, soon saw the opportunity and his propaganda tours filled the younger middle-class enthusiasts as well as large numbers of the proletarians with zeal, attached them to the movement and gave it actual as well as sentimental strength. So strong numerically did it become and so greatly did its material forces develop that it has endowed its advocates with all sorts of good things in the way of political preferment, has made some cabinet ministers, has helped others like Renard to professorships, and has distributed a very large amount of political patronage broadcast over the country. It is almost pathetically funny to think that Malon's moral propaganda should have developed such a ridiculous amount of intrigue and corruption, for the disciples of Malon are now by a curious irony of fate, Ministerialists, and the supporters of a government, which is based upon some of the most disagreeable and least moral elements in French political life. To discover how this came about we must turn to the other person under consideration—Paul Lafargue.

Lafargue was also a soldier of the Commune, but by no means conspicious or distinguished, a fact which is in itself almost a recommendation. He took his turn at exile with the others, and met Marx. He came back full of vigor and determination for the propaganda and proceeded at once upon the lines laid down by the greatest master of the principles of organization in modern times. And he and his devoted companions and comrades also had their reward. Their adherents grew in numbers and in discipline and power until they ueveloped into the Parti Ouvrier which also began to appear as a somewhat conspicious figure in the elections and gathered slowly to itself the elements of an active and well-informed political party. In fact the workingmen who composed the party gave the present ministerialists an appearance of actual strength among the working classes which it was far from possessing. The two parties worked together as far as their political campaigns were concerned until something happened which was to show the absolute incompatibility of the two ideas and to make a breach irreparable between the two factions which had up to this time been ostensibly fighting under the same banner. It will be remembered that the followers of Malon based all their propaganda upon the growth of the principle of justice in the human heart. The comrades of Lafargue considered primarily the interests of the proletariat, reckoning that all progress and all social justice were ultimately and intimately bound up with their cause. It was sufficiently evident that when an occasion should arise where a manifest and open injustice was being done that the Independent Socialists or followers of Malon would be called upon to vindicate their principles and could not refuse to do so if they were to retain their position as ethical guides and exemplars of the Higher Life as applied to politics. It was also sufficiently obvious that the proletarian element in the Party might easily consider such action on the partof the Independents as of no value to their movement and hence would refuse to accompany them on their crusade, which would tend to create dissension and to destroy the identity of the movement.

This is precisely what happened. The Dreyfus case appealed to all sections of the radical world as a case in which gross and palpable injustice was being inflicted upon an honest man merely because he was a Jew, and in pursuit of a conspiracy of army-officers and clericals. Here was an opportunty which the advocates of the sease of justice notion dare not neglect. It also pointed to political opportunity and the chance that the rch Jews would help out their fellow religionist with pecuniary and political assistance. Away they went, the Independents to the rescue of Dreyfus while the Parti Ouvrier declared that it was not in the general crusading business, that the Dreyfus case was a very unfortunate affair such as was continually happening, that injustice was the every day experience of the proletarian and was so universal that he could only expect to earn a measure of justice b yhard work in the direction of his own liberation and that under the circumstances he had no time to bother with Dreyfus.

This settled the question. The proletarian element in a very great measure withdrew their support from the Independent Socialists and the French party was split and perhaps irretrievably. Certainly there can be no alliance upon a basis such as existed before. Such an alliance is to say the very least intolerable, for how can a compact be made with a set of men whose acute sensitiveness to a wrong done to their sense of justice, particularly when that wrong is perpetrated upon one of the middle-class, renders them liable to desert the proletarian movement at any time and to take part in the ordinary politics of the day?

So the Independts and their followers went off without the proletarian support, and their path has since, from the point of view of the socialist proper, been marked with discredit and with more than a suspicion of dishonor. They have supported a ministry including De Gallifet, so far have they wandered from their old founder Malon, they have dabbled in all the corruption which a particularly corrupt government has forced them to wade through and the end is not yet. They have built up a political machine by the gift of offices through Millerand and imagine themselves in this way able to secure a permanent party following. But in this, time will prove them to have been mistaken. Their name was the only strength and with the loss of proletarian support they will also lose the advantage which the possession of the name brings them, for they will learn the lesson which our own Kangaroos are so slow to learn, that a Socialist party is only really strong in porportion to its proletarian following and in no other way.

France in these respects has only furnished in her usual dramatic way forcible examples of what is everywhere else going on. The Commune wiped out the picturesquesness and theatrical pose of much of the earlier socialism, it destroyed the "bare arms of the people" notion effectively, and with it the individuals whose rhetoric and blague procured for them an influence much beyond their deserts. Some sentimentality has however survived, as in the case of Malon and his following, but together with this there has been a new and surprising development in scientific grasp and power of comprehension of actual conditions.

It is to the growth of this development that we must look for all the good to come forth from the present agitation. the example of the Parti Ouvrier and of the Socialist Labor Party are valuable not only so far as they actually accomplish results, but as furnishing proof of the existence of real conviction and sturdy loyalty to principle as opposed to the shifty opportunism which has discredited and still continues to discredit so many aggregations of men which all proof to the contrary, notwithstanding persist in calling themselves socialist parties. Such a party produces of necessity men who can stand the strain and remain in its service, and thus gives the proletarians a body of earnest and sober men who have been tried and have proved themselves. It means the end of the adventurer socialist in politics.

So far have we come thirty years after the Commune. AUSTIN LEWIS.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

The "Volkszeitung" Sues for Peace and Lays Down Its Arms.

The battle that the Socialist Labor Party has been waging since July 14, 1899, to resist the attempt of the reactionary Volkszeitung Corporation to capture the Party's English press has come to an end. The Volkszeitung Corporation SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY,—the only terms known to the S. L. P. in conflicts with its assailants.

This struggle started now nearly 3 years ago. The Volkszeitung Corporation sued the Party, setting up the false claim of owning THE PEOPLE, and expected to win, hands down. It was beaten, hands down. The Party joined issue. Never once lowering its colors, it continued the publication of its paper, unterrified by all opposition and threats, and a cloud of injunctions and "Contempt" proceedings, until the matter finally came to a trial, now just about a year ago. At that trial the Party's victory was as complete as the rout of the Volkszeitung Corporation. The Corporation quickly dropped the name of "The People," which it had until then fraudulently given to an English paper that it started, but did not yet lose hope of a victory in the courts. It appealed and appealed again, and was regularly beaten. It then sued for peace. The Party had gained all it had gone into the fight to preserve. To continue the counter-actions it had started, tho' they were certain to be won, would have been to wage unnecessary war, with a large consumption of time and energy, not to say of funds. True, the Corporation would have had to bleed still more: but the Party is not in search of hollow victories, or of vulgar revenge. The terms it dictated — Unconditional Surrender — on the question at issue, were submitted to by the Corporation, and the Party agreed to a settlement, all the readier, as such settlement in no way interferes with the freedom of the Party through its members, who were and are members of the Corporation, to assert their rights there, and in the fulness of time to oust the usurpers from that their last hole of refuge. By giving up all further pretences to "The People" and to "The People's" property taken along on July 11, 1899, and paying the round sum of $400 costs, the Corporation lays down its arms, marches under the forks, and leaves the S. L. P. undisputed master of the field. By this settlement, which is the surrender of a foe that started on the inside track, the S. L. P. not only scores a brilliant victory, but records one more illustration of the maxim that the battle for Right, whatever the obstacles, is bound to be won, provided the combatants for the Right are unflinching.

Below is a copy of the settlement. It was signed in duplicate by the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party by order of the National Executive Committee, and John Nagel, the President of the Corporation. The below copy bears the signature of Mr. Nagel:

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT,
NEW YORK COUNTY.

Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, Plaintiff, —against— Henry Kuhn, Isaac Goldman, Patrick Murphy, Lucian Sanial, Alvan S. Brown, John J. Kinneally, Charles H. Matchett and Arthur Keep, Defendants.	Action No. 1.
Alvan S. Brown, as Treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party, Plaintiff, —against— Socialistic Co-operatve Publishing Association, Defendant.	Action No. 2.
Alvan S. Brown, as Treasurer of the Socialist Labor Party, Plaintiff, —against— Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, Defendant.	Action No. 3.

WHEREAS, on the 14th day of July, 1899, the plaintiff in the action first above named instituted a suit against the above named defendants in said action, claiming title to a newspaper called "The People" and title to the name "The People," and the style of title page, heading and general make-up of said newspaper, which paper was published under a certain contract made in March, 1891, between the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and the Socialist Labor Party,

AND WHEREAS, in said action, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1899, an order was made that the defendants and each of them, and their agents, servants and attorneys be enjoined and restrained, during the pendency of the action from editing, writing, printing, publishing or passing any newspaper under the name "The People," or making any representations to any one that the plaintiff is not the owner and publisher of said newspaper or that the publication office of "The People" is anywhere else than at 184 William street in the city of New York and from in any way interfering with the alleged proprietary rights of the plaintiff in the action first above named in the name of the said newspaper "The People" or the business conducted by the said plaintiff in the publication or circulation thereof,

AND WHEREAS, on or about the 24th day of July, 1899, the defendants in said action, by Benjamin Patterson, their attorney, answered the complaint of the plaintiff therein and took issue with the allegations set forth in the complaint of the plaintiff therein,

AND WHEREAS, said action came on for trial at a Special Term Part IV. of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 13th day of March, 1901, before James A. O'Gorman, Justice, and it was decided by the Court that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for and the Court, on the 12th day of April, 1901, decided that the plaintiff in said action was not entitled to the relief prayed for and the Court directed judgment to that effect and that the complaint of the plaintiff therein be dismissed upon the merits with costs, and judgment was entered accordingly,

AND WHEREAS, on the 17th day of April, 1901, the plaintiff therein appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the aforesaid judgment and on the 10th day of January, 1902, the said judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court First Department, with costs against the plaintiff,

AND WHEREAS, on the 22nd day of March, 1900, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, presided over by Honorable Charles H. Truax, Justice, an order was made in said action adjudging the defendants therein, Henry Kuhn, Patrick Murphy, Lucian Sanial and John J. Kinneally guilty of contempt in violating and disobeying the aforesaid injunction order, and fining them for their misconduct and contempt, each, the sum of $250.00,

AND WHEREAS, an appeal was duly taken by the aforementioned defendants in said action to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the order adjudging them guilty of contempt, which order was affirmed by said Appellate Division and upon application of the aforesaid defendants, leave was granted them by the Appellate Division to appeal to the Court of Appeals upon a certified question as to whether the said defendants could be punished for more than one fine of $250.00 in the aggregate, and after argument heard in the Court of Appeals, said order of the Appellate Division was modified and the Court of Appeals adjudicated that the said defendants could only be fined $250.00 in the aggregate, and

WHEREAS, on the 23rd day of May, 1900, an order was made in said action adjudging Alvan S. Brown guilty of contempt in violating the injunction order heretofore referred to and fining him the sum of $100.00 for his alleged contempt,

AND WHEREAS, on the 15th day of May, 1900, an order was made in said action, adjudging Daniel De Leon and Christian Petersen guilty of contempt of court in violating the aforesaid injunction order and fining them each the sum of $250.000,

AND WHEREAS, upon obtaining the aforesaid injunction order of September 1st, 1899, the plaintiff in said action made and executed an undertaking in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, pursuant to the provisions of said order,

AND WHEREAS, on the 20th day of July, 1899, the Socialist Labor Party, through Alvan S. Brown, its treasurer, instituted a suit against the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, claiming title to said newspaper called "The People" and title to the name "The People" and the style of title page and general make-up of said newspaper, which paper was published under a certain contract made in March, 1891, between the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and the Socialist Labor Party,

AND WHEREAS, on the 28th day of December, 1899, the Socialist Labor Party, through Alvan S. Brown, its treasurer, instituted an action against the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, claiming title to the said newspaper "The People" and praying that the said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, its agents and servants be restrained from publishing in said newspaper the statement that certain individuals composed the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and that they be restrained from publishing; that the publication office of "The People" is at No. 184 William street, New York City; in both of which said actions so instituted by Alvan S. Brown, as Treasurer, against the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association issue was joined by the defendant therein, answering to the plaintiff's complaint,

AND WHEREAS, the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, the plaintiff in the action first above named, hereby waives all rights, title and interest in and to the daily or weekly newspaper called "The People" and the "Daily People" now published by the Socialist Labor Party or any right, title and interest in and to the name or title of "The People" or style or make-up of the newspaper "The People" under the contract of March, 1891, between the plaintiff in the action first above named and the Socialist Labor Party as set forth in the complaint of the plaintiff therein, and

WHEREAS, the plaintiff in the action first above named has paid unto Benjamin Patterson, the attorney for the defendants therein, the sum of Four Hundred Dollars ($400) as and for his costs in all of the above entitled actions,

AND WHEREAS, the plaintiff in the said first entitled action hereby releases Alvan S. Brown, Daniel De Leon, Christian Petersen, Henry Kuhn, Patrick Murphy, Lucien Sanial, John J. Kinneally, Charles H. Matchett and Arthur Keep, from any fines in said action obtained pursuant to the violation of the injunction order entered therein on the 1st day of September, 1899, and hereby consents to the vacation and annulment of said respective orders fining the aforesaid individuals for contempt therein,

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, the defendants in said action first above named, hereby releases the plaintiff therein from any liability arising out of the commencement of said action or the injunction order obtained therein on the 1st day ther costs to either party as against the of September, 1899, or by reason of the several matters arising out of said injunction order, and they likewise release the sureties on the said plaintiffs undertakings or injunction or appeals, of and from all liability on account of or by reason of said undertakings; and agree that the judgment in the said action be satisfied of record; and the said defendants and the Socialist Labor Party likewise release and discharge the plaintiff in said action first above named of and from all claims and demands for or by reason of publication of "The People" by the said plaintiff during the pendency of these actions or at any time prior thereto; and the parties to these actions hereby discontinue the same without furother, and mutually release each other from any causes of action arising or flowing from the matters in controversy in the said actions or in any way involved therein or connected therewith. And the plaintiff in the action first above named hereby waives and releases unto the Socialist Labor Party all right, title and interest in and to the name and style of "The People" and the "Daily People" or any publication now published by the Socialist Labor Party under said names, or any right, title or interest in and to the name or title "The People" or style or make-up of the newspaper "The People" which ever had, may have or now claims to have under the contract of March, 1891, between the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, and the Socialist Labor Party, or otherwise, which said contract is set forth in the complaint in the action first above named, and hereby release all right, title, and interest in and to the same, to the Socialist Labor Party, and all interest in and furniture and other personal property now in the possession of the Socialist Labor Party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association has caused its corporate seal to be hereto affixed this 10th day of March, in the year One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

[Seal.]

JOHN NAGEL, President.

State of New York: On this 10th day of March, 1902, before me personally came John Nagel who being by me duly sworn did depose and say that he resides in the City of New York and that he is the president of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, the corporation described in the within instrument, that he is familiar with the seal of said corporation, that the seal affixed to the above instrument is such corporate seal, that it was affixed thereto by oroder of the board of directors of said corporation, and he signed his name thereto as such president by the like order.

Etc., etc.

CHEAP MONKEY LABOR IN PERU.

Apes That Pick Nuts Under the Direction of Human Foremen.

"Perhaps the most interesting creatures in Peru are the apes," said Dwight Hitchcock of the Wabash railway yesterday. Mr. Darrington has an extensive plantation in eastern Peru. He is traveling for pleasure across the continent.

"For centuries past these remarkable animals have been performing work which is usually supposed to require human intelligence," continued he. "Naturalists accredit the horse, dog and elephant with possessing more intellect than all other dumb animals, but I believe the Peruvian apes surpass all brutes. In the huge nut forests of my adopted country the apes are of inestimable value. With amazing celerity they pick the rich nuts from the dark trees, saving much time and expense. Men cannot do the work in thrice the time required by the nimble-fingered apes.

"My plantation near the Ucayali river contains 700 acres, of which an even hundred is in nut trees. I have forty apes to do the picking for me. Two native foremen have charge of the hairy-bodied nut gatherers. I have a huge comfortable cage for the apes, large enough to accommodate 100 of them. Into this they march every night. Each morning early, when the paroquets and scarlet finches begin to scream, the foremen open the doors of the cage and out troop the apes, chattering merrily.

"They are permitted to eat and drink for ten minutes and then led off to the grove selected for the day. Four apes are sent up each tree and every quartette has a big basket at the bottom.

"While the foremen sing and play upon their mouth organs, strolling about from tree to tree, and noting progress, the apes pluck the nuts with great rapidity. After several hours the donkey wagons appear with more baskets and remove those already loaded wth nuts to the big bins in the storehouse. There is then a brief cessation of work.

"Sometimes I go out with my violin and play a bit. Our apes in Peru are exceptionally fond of music, as I suppose all apes are. On my approach they chatter eagerly and group themselves around me. I play tunes of all kinds, but never fail to close with something lively and spirited. I clap my hands, point to the trees and depart on my mule. The apes take the hint and the empty baskets, seek the unpicked trees and begin picking with renewed vigor.

"We always treat them kindly. Punishment for mischievous conduct is severe, but rarely necessary. Sometimes the wild apes attack the plantation in bands and do much harm. The dogs give warning day or night and we shoot the intruders mercilessly. After they have been repulsed and some killed we take our apes to the spot in solemn procession. We show them the dead and bloody bodies of their friends. Then we lock them up for a day or more.

"The lesson produces an indelible impression upon them. They learned long ago that all animals must be subservient to man. They evince rage at the sight of a wild monkey. They are most valuable servants and enable the planters to make handsome incomes, which would be impossible with solely human labor."—Denver Post.

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Select List of Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:	
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth	$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison	.10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:	
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1895	.10
Bax, Ernest Belfort:	
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth	1.00
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth	.50
Bax and Morris:	
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth	1.00
Bebel, August:	
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth	.50
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper	.25
Connolly, James:	
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means	.05
De Leon, Daniel:	
What Means This Strike?	.05
Reform or Revolution	.05
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman	.05
Engels, Frederick:	
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science	.05
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth	1.00
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth	1.25
Engels and Marx:	
The Manifesto of the Communist Party	.10
Ely, Richard T., Prof.:	
French and German Socialism	.25
Gronlund, Lawrence:	
The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth	1.00
The Co-operative Commonwealth Paper	.50
Socialism vs. Tax Reform	.10
Hazell, A. P.: The	
The Exploitation of Labor	.05
Hyndman, H. M.:	
Economics of Socialism. Cloth	1.20
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth	1.00
Socialism and Slavery	.05
Marx's Theory of Value	.05
Hyndman and Morris:	
A Summary of the Principles of Socialism	.15
Joynes, J. L.:	
The Socialist Catechism	.05
Kautsky, Karl:	
The Working Class	.05
The Capitalist Class	.05
The Class Struggle	.05
The Socialist Republic	.05
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NEW YORK
LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2-6 NEW READE STREET,
NEW YORK.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

HIS LIFE SHOWS HIM TO HAVE BEEN THE MACHIAVELLI OF REVOLUTIONISTS AND ONE OF THE MOST UNPRINCIPLED SCOUNDRELS THAT EVER BLED A SUFFERING PEOPLE.

WAS A TRAITOR BY INSTINCT

Plays Both Sides and Does Not Care Which Wins As Long As He Is in It—The Most Bought Man of the Age—His Work in the Turko-Russian War—His Dupe Dies a Traitor's Death, But He Reaps Limitless Honors—His Ready Weeping for All Down-trodden People—The Last Chapter in the Pretense.

Yesterday the Hungarians all over the world celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth. As is customary on such occasions wine was spilt in his honor, speeches were made lauding him, and patriotic rant switched men from the lines of reason. Kossuth, himself a "patriot," received the honor and the homage of other "patriots." That the man may be known and estimated we print the following article, translated from "Nepszava," Budapest, for the DAILY PEOPLE by Eugene Blum:

All historical actions are repeatedly staged and played over again at least twice. According to Marx, sometimes they are produced as tragedies and at some other time they may be molded into ridiculous comedies.

There seems to be no doubt that the reproductions of Hungarian history are repeated in both instances as opera buffes, or similar clownish plays.

During the stay of Louis Kossuth in 1849 at Kutayah, having read the first Blue Book of the then British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, giving an account of the Hungarian Revolution, he (Kossuth) wrote to one of his intimate friends: "This report shows clearly that Russia has not only a spy, but even an accredited secret agent in each and at every cabinet of Europe, and it shows also Palmerston's underhanded pact with Russia against Hungary, and that he is a traitor to our cause." Nevertheless when Kossuth stepped at Southampton on British soil, he cringingly said: "Palmerston, the dearest friend of my bosom."

On his way from Turkey to England, Kossuth had to pass Marseilles. As he was forbidden to land, he distributed manifestos with lofty and catchy phrases and sentiments richly sprinkled throughout them, to the French Socialists. The very first thing he did on arriving in England was to swear off the new doctrine—Socialism—"that is not considered (rightly or wrongly) to insure order, security or property to and for those who are timid and not brave, in the social conglomerate. Hungary is not entitled to such doctrines for the reason that there is no chance and no cause why such teachings should be accepted by the Hungarians."

At the time of the Mazzini Revolution in 1853, on the walls of Milano, a Proclamation was stuck up, calling on Hungarian troops stationed there to join the Italian Revolutionists. The Proclamation bore Louis Kossuth's signature. At the very first report that was received at London of the defeat of the insurrection, Kossuth instantly hurried to declare in the Times and other English papers that this (above) Proclamation was a forgery. It was thus that he cowardly disowned him and gave the lie to Mazzini—his best friend—publicly. And yet, alas! the Proclamation, together with Kossuth's own signature, was genuine. Mazzini got the Proclamation from Kossuth himself ready for final use, and was therefore signed by no one else but by his own hand. They agreed to act in unity. Mazzini was more magnanimous toward Kossuth than he deserved—he did not unmask him and show his treachery.

That very same year the Turko-Russian war broke out. Kossuth, since 1850, repeatedly praised Turkey, and even at the outbreak of the war he offered himself to Mr. Crawshay, a loyal Turkish friend of D. Urquart to go to Constantinople and to be a stanch ally in all Turkish interests. In this letter to Crawshay, among other things he said: "I hate and despise the sacrifice of making revolutions." At that very same time, as he professed toward the Urquart-ites his hate for revolutions and his enthusiastic sympathy and love for the Turks. Kossuth, in conjunction with Mazzini, industriously issued new proclamations, declaring, advising and promising to drive out the Turk into Asia, and create out of the territory thus gained an Eastern Swiss-Confederation;" further on he even sanctioned, with his own signature, the Revolutionary Proclamation of the "United European Democrats," thus being one of the Central Committee Board that issued this Revolutionary Manifesto.

Crawshay, ignoring him, did not send Kossuth any traveling expenses and, therefore, the latter did not go himself to Constantinople. But with the best of references and recommendations he sent there General John Banya.

On January 20th, 1858, at Aderbi, Chircassia, Mehmet-Bey, formally John Banya, by legal evidence and the honest testimony of many witnesses, and even by his own confession before a court martial, was found guilty of treasonable conspiracy against his adopted country and carrying on a culpable and criminal secret correspondence with—Russian Field Marshal Philipson—the enemy and was, therefore, sentenced to death, and shortly after executed, too!" Among other things in his defense Banya said: "All my political activity, in every detail, was mapped out to me by Louis Kossuth, the leader of my country. In conformity to his orders, I had to join such troops as operated on the borders of Chircassia. The object was to secure Chircassia for Russia in a friendly, peaceful way, but, if need be, under any circumstances. Before my departure from Constantinople I received from Kossuth, by correspondence, strict orders and instructions for every possible emergency; among them being one to seek to open communication with the Russian Field Marshal. A considerable time elapsed before I could choose between duty and rascality—but finally, such decided and imperious commands were given by Kossuth, that I no longer could vacillate—and, I decided against duty." An intercepted letter, of the traitor in Chircassia, then laid bare and made clear Banya's treason. His confessions greatly excited Constantinople, London, and even New York. Kossuth was appealed to many times from everywhere, and even by the people of Hungary, to make some kind of declaration, but up to his death he always remained silent on this most important subject, that would have interested all Kossuth enthusiastic patriots.

There can be no doubt, Kossuth must have known what fearful danger threatened the sacred liberty of Hungary from its barbaric and despotic neighbor—Russia—in such an event coming to pass. This is verified by a communication he made to a radical member of the British Parliament in the year 1854, wherein he says: "A RETURN TO STRICT LEGALITY IN HUNGARY MIGHT RENEW THE UNION OF HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA, AND PREVENT RUSSIA FROM FINDING PARTISAN IN HUNGARY. HE (KOSSUTH) WOULD NOT OFFER ANY PARTISAN IN HUNGARY. HE TO LEGALITY."

In the fall of 1858 Kossuth traveled all over England and made many public speeches, agitating against the contemplated Austrian agreements as well, as also against Louis Bonaparte—Emperor Napoleon III.—whom—this happening a few months after the unmasking of the traitor Banya—he declared to be Russia's secret ally. When Bonaparte in the early part of 1859 laid bare his Italian plans, Kossuth in Mazzini's "Pensiere ed Azione" denounced him and warned "every true republican," Italians, Hungarians and even Germans" not to lend a helping hand to secure for the Emperor—those red hot roasted chestnuts." In February, 1859, Kossuth was informed that Nicholas Kiss, Count Teleky, Field Marshal Klapka were adherents of the "Red Camarilla" and, that they in conjunction with "Plon-Plon"—the nickname of Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's nephew—were plotting to awaken a new revolutionary movement in Hungary. Kossuth threatened vengeance should they dare to leave him out of this conspiracy. These plotters gladly accepted him as one of them, and the French Emperor also agreed to this project on condition that Kossuth discard his republican connections and tendencies! He (the Emperor) was willing to further the reconstruction of a new Hungarian government, but not as a republic. The ex-Governor of Hungary did not see anything wrong to change his principles and therefore Kossuth solemnly replied, that at heart his is not and never was a republican, and that political necessity induces him, and only by peculiar circumstances was he compelled to be in league with the "European Republican Emigration Party." To prove his sincere anti-republicanism, in the name of his own native country, he instantly offered the crown and throne of Hungary to the Emperor's nephew—Prince Napoleon.

This instantaneous and spontaneous denial of his ever being a republican cannot be doubted at all and must really be taken as true and sincere. The 300,000 floren civil list, that he demanded at Pesth for the maintenance of the splendor of the chief eecutive's power and household; the transfer of the supervision of all the hospitals from an Austrian prince to that of his brother; the demand that some brigades be called Kossuth regiments; his aim to institute a so called Camarilla; the persistency with which he clung to the dignity and title of Governor General, though at the final moment of danger resigned from it; his bearing immediately and, ever after, seemed to be more that of a pretender than that of a heart broken patriotic emigrant—all this does not very well agree with genuine and sincere republican principles.

In a short time after Kossuth avowed his anti-republican allegations; Napoleon by contract placed 3,000,000 francs at his (Kossuth's) disposal. On account of this sum Kossuth received for immediate and necessary and pressing personal expenses 50,000 francs, and besides secured for himself other financial benefits, privileges and security in case the war should end before a specified time. This was sharp financiering and melodramatic-burlesque, and often sprinkled with awkward sentimentality at times, but all seem to agree very well together.

The Hungarian League, supported by French funds, did not come up to expectations. However, Klapka tried to land at Fiume, Kossuth faithfully obeyed the orders of his chief imperial prompter, and kept the Legionary troops always marching up and down outside of the Hungarian frontier—in actual inactivity. Hardly was the peace agreement of Villafranca reported at Turin, Kossuth, scared by the fear of being extradited to Austria, escaped without any delay into Geneva. Hardly any name was ever more despised and hated than by the Hungarian Legionists—than his. Returning to London he wrote to one of his friends a letter, the last line of which closes with these characteristic words: "I have no place left where to pillow my head." As soon as this became known, some London newspapers sarcastically and roughly advised him to lease—with the Bonapartistic-bribe-contribution-funds—for his solitary use a mansion on Trafalgar Square. This was the final collapse of Kossuth's popularity in England.

Kossuth, besides his great oratorical ability, was blessed with the extraordinary gift of an undisturbable silence, whenever he saw the advantage of it; this mostly was the case, when he instinctively, or shrewdly perceived an antagonistic feeling, or prejudice against himself on the part of his audience, or on such occasions when he could not very well, with good grace and plausibility, say anything that would, however, little, benefit him. As the sun, without halt or hinderance, punctually and without any variation whatsoever, speeds on and on, uninterruptedly during countless billions of centuries, on his seemingly endless track, through and around an incomprehensible limitless space of the universe, so Kossuth as regularly and punctually went on his mapped out route, up to the very last minute of his meteoric life.

It has to be conceded, Kossuth at least once during his lifetime, was true to his inborn inclinations and secret principles when, in 1860, in a communication addressed to Garibaldi, he warned and advised the Italian revolutionist not to attack Rome, lest he might arouse the ire and emnity of the French Emperor, who is the only prop of and a friendly succorer to all the downtrodden and suffering nations on earth."

ANARCHISTS IN SPANISH STRIKES.

Used by the Employers to Foment Disturbance.

The correspondent of the London "Times" in Madrid is very positive in his opinion that there was little or no political significance in the recent labor disturbances in Barcelona and other Spanish cities. He declares that neither the Carlists nor the Catalanistas—two of the political parties accused of having fomented the trouble—had the slightest share in the preparations or the conduct of the outbreak. Carlism, he holds, has little influence in Cataloma, and Regionalism has nothing to gain from internal strife between capital and labor. Nor is it correct, he says, to attribute the responsibility to Socialism. In Madrid the Socialist leaders, he says, strongly discouraged the idea of a general strike, and in Barcelona, though the Socialist party is largely responsible for the organization of the strike and the labor movement in general, they neither contemplated nor countenanced the strike methods. He says that there is a fight on the part of an anarchistic minority, backed by the capitalist employers, to dominate the Socialist movement, and the disorder is due to this fight. Labor in Spain is, as a rule, he says, more long-suffering and patient under wrongs than elsewhere, but in Barcelona, industrial workers have suffered long under flagrant injustice, and all the conditions are favorable for a revolt.

No doubt the employers used the anarchists to foment disturbance so that the troops could be called out to shoot down the strikers.

The Traveling Captain of Industry.

A millionaire lay dying,
  He'd been hogging things for years;
There were cold drops on his forehead
  And his eyes were full of tears.
A nurse bent low to listen
  To what he had to say
And heard him faintly mutter
  Ere his spirit passed away:
"I see the sable boatman
  And there's his somber prow;
He calls to me to hurry,
  His decks are crowded now;
He tells me that they make him
  Keep running day and night;
He says his biz is booming,
  With no let up in sight!
Oh, if I only had my old
  Cunning I would just
Get papers in New Jersey
  And make this thing a trust;
I'd take the line from Charon
  And fix a rate of fare
To charge the crowds of people
  Who have to journey there;
Ah, what a chance is wasted,
  Alas——" He gave a groan
And then a little gurgle
  And left for parts unknown.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Warning for Workingmen.

Butte, March 12.—The labor unions representing organized labor in all the Western and Northwestern States have issued a circular letter addressed to the "Homeseekers and Working People of the East and Middle West," warning them against what is termed the "false, misleading and criminal" advertisements of the railroads sent out for the purpose of inducing westward immigration.

The union says there is no real incentive for working people to come west, that the West is overcrowded with laboring men and there is not a desirable tract of land in the Northwest that can be made productive without the expenditure of thousands of dollars upon it.

There are thousands of idle men in the mining districts of Montana, Idaho and Washington who are begging for a mere chance to make a living. There are many opportunities and openings for men of capital, but none for men without means.

Heinze Mines Combined.

F. Austin Heinze said yesterday that a combination of his copper mining properties and others affiliated with them, into one large producing company, was contemplated. Heinze indicated that a conservative policy would be followed, and that the properties would not be placed upon a basis of over-capitalization. The Heinze mines are the most formidable rivals of the Amalgamated, and many of them are adjacent. Under the Montana law, supported by the courts, they have been operated in continuous veins of ore into what the Amalgamated people claimed was their territory.

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..NEWS FROM THE..
FIELD OF LABOR.

The Arbitrator.

The way of the "arbitrator" (with the accent on the "trator") is evidently a hard one. Events refuse to conform to his roseate prophecies regarding the efficacy of his plan. Labor and Capital refuse to lie down in lion-and-lamb-like fashion. The irreconcilable interests of capital and labor refuse to be reconciled, simply because he has a wish that fathers a thought favorable to himself and his pocketbook. Workmen will strike. Capitalists will resist, and resort to force, injunctions and duplicity, while workmen will repudiate arbitration and arbitrators (with the accent on the "trators").

The news from the Field of Labor, during the week ending Saturday, March 15th, offers ample proof of the correctness of these statements. Despatches from Providence, R. I., for instance, show that the strike of the weavers against the two-loom system of the American Woolen Company (the Woolen Trust) has become general in the mills of that company. This strike involves the states of New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and is being waged by the corporation in the spirit with which Pullman waged the famous Chicago strike in 1894, when he said "We have nothing to arbitrate."

Again the news despatches give accounts of bitterly contested strikes in the mines of Arizona and Virginia. In the first-named state the management of the Great Congress Gold mine, located at Phoenix, laughed at the demand of 300 strikers to unionize the mine, saying that the places of the men could be easily filled. In Virginia, the leaders of the strikers in the mines of the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company, at Looney Creek and Big Stone Gap, were ordered under arrest for defying court injunctions restraining the miners from "interfering" with the men at work, while armed forces "protect" the companies' property. In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, the operators have peremptorily refused to meet the miners' representatives, with the result that the probabilities of a strike are freely discussed. At Norfolk, Va., the striking traction employees have repudiated the findings of the Board of Trade arbitration committee, which were in favor of the railroad company, and continued their strike with greater vigor. From Leavenworth, Kansas, accounts have been received of the use of dynamite in a car strike there. In St. Louis and Pittsburg, thousands of painters struck, while at Missoula, Mon., the Northern Pacific was tied up. At Newark, N. J., a lockout of plumbers is threatened. New Orleans is anticipating a wide-spread strike of dock laborers. And so it went. Everywhere there was disorder, either actual or threatened, showing that the influence which the formation of the National Civic Federation is said to have created in favor of arbitration is nil and has its existence only in the imagination of the gentlemen who believe fine words settle labor troubles.

This result is in keeping with previous results. The New Jersey State Board of Arbitration, at the opening of the present session of the legislature of that State, reported that out of the forty-four disputes which occurred in that state during the preceding year it was called in to seattle—how many do you think, "gentle reader"?—Why none! Neither employer or employee cared a rap for the fine and impartial sentiments which are said to actuate arbitration committees and accordingly settled their difficulties in their own peculiar way.

The fifteenth annual report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration for the nine months ending September 30, 1901 wasn't much better. Out of 127 disputes, involving 649 firms and 44,823 employees, they intervened in 17! Ten of these cases were in the nature of mediation; in 3 the "disputants" were induced to confer; in 4 conferences were arranged, but no settlement was affected; in 3 more conferences were arranged which resulted in a termination of the dispute. Truly, a case of the mountain laboring and bring forth a mouse!

The most glaring exhibition of the true nature of arbitration was shown, however, in the strike of the 20,000 freight handlers connected with the Boston Allied Freight Council. There, arbitration was shown to be a means of betraying the working class, of tricking them into an abandonment of their strike by promising them a settlement favorable to them, a promise which was afterwards shamelessly broken to the discomfiture and defeat of the strikers. The men were ordered to work, "pending a settlement of their difficulties." It was agreed that ALL the men should be reinstated. When they appeared for their former positions, it was found that the "scabs" who were receiving 20 per/ day less than themselves, were retained, while the most active members were made the victims of discrimination. The men promptly repudiated such "arbitration,"—accusing their leaders of treachery in selling them out—and renewed the strike again, but without success, for its backbone had been effectively broken.

It is to be hoped that this lesson will not be lost. It proves, along with its many precedents, that the labor question cannot be settled by arbitration, despite the suave assurances of interested "arbitrators" (with the accent on the "trators"). The labor question—the question of the irreconcilable interests of Capital and Labor—can only be settled by Socialism. On then to its establishment!

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FREE TRADE.

The old time Protection and Free Trade national issues in American politics are in a sense dead. They have been supplemented by the expansion and anti-expansion issues, but these are not exactly the same as free trade and protection, although they are the outcome of them.

The infant industries that needed protection against the "pauper labor" of Europe, have now become so gigantic and so productive that the American capitalist can undersell the European capitalist, whose pauper labor he once feared. But while the old-time issue is in a sense dormant here, there is a strong agitation going on in Europe, seeking to put up a tariff barrier against the Yankee peril—the European equivelant for the American cry of European pauper labor. The American capitalist may soon have to consider the protective issue from the other side of the fence than he formerly did.

The question of free trade or protection, being solely a feature of the capitalist system, it has no direct interest to the workingman. Indirectly, however, it is of interest to him just as the development of the trust is of interest. Hence it is, that the publication by the New York Labor News Company, just now, of a discourse on Free Trade by Karl Marx is timely. The discourse mentioned forms the second part of the volume, Wage Labor and Capital, which was noticed in these columns last week. The excellent translation that is presented was first published some years ago by Lee & Shepard, of Boston. The translation is the work of Florence Kelley, who not only authorized its use by the New York Labor News Company, together with the introduction written by Engels at her request, but, most kindly also, revised the proofs for the Labor News Company.

Engels in the introduction tells us that toward the end of 1847, a Free Trade Congress was held at Brussels. It was a part of the campaign then being carried on by the English manufacturers. Having secured the repeal of the Corn Laws at home, they demanded of Continental Europe the free admission of English manufacturers, in return for the free admission of continental grain into England. This is what the Republicans call reciprocity to-day. At this Congress Marx inscribed himself on the list of speakers. But evidently, the Congress did not want to hear Marx, for they so managed it that the Congress adjourned before his name was reached. But Marx had his say on the free trade question. He delivered his speech before the Democratic Association of Brussels, an international body of which he was one of the vice-presidents.

The modern idea of protection dates from the seventeenth century. While it was an artificial means of manufacturing manufacturers, it abbreviated the transition from the medieval to the modern mode of production. England, the classic home of free trade was at one time a strong protection country; but owing to various circumstances: European wars, development of machinery, extension of her colonies, subjugation of India, secession of South America from Spain, etc., she became the virtual supplier of the markets of the world. To hold this position it became necessary for England to beat down all rivals. As production increased, the surplus for export became ever greater. In order to undersell all other countries the cost of labor had to be cheapened. One big obstacle in the way, was the tax on imports of raw material and articles of food. These redounded to the benefit of the agricultural class, the landed aristocracy. The capitalists waged a fierce campaign against the aristocracy to the slogan of: cheap food and high wages for English workmen. The sufferings of the working class due to overproduction and the spread of the Chartist movement led to the overthrow of the landed aristocracy and the triumph of capitalism. This difficulty overcome at home, the nextwas to overcome the obstacle of protective legislation of other countries. With this end in view the Brussels Congress was held.

Marx, in the beginning of his address, strips the question of all the sentiment and morals with which the opposing forces had endeavored to clothe it; from the denunciation of the agriculturists to the consecration of Free Trade by Dr. Bowring, who declared, "Jesus Christ is Free Trade, and Free Trade is Jesus Christ!"

As the socialist to-day declares himself in favor of the trust—in favor of the unchecked development of capitalism to its logical end—so did Marx, in like manner, in 1847, declare himself in favor of free trade—freedom of capital. Marx, fifty-five years ago, considered that free trade would soonest bring capitalist society to a deadlock. In a word it hastened the Social Revolution. But as between protection and free trade there is no choice for the worker. Both are but phases of the system of production which exploits his labor-power. Whether protection or free trade will the longer prolong that exploitation makes little difference in the end. The industry of to-day must continually expand or die. The protected home market captured, foreign markets become a necessity; and as we have seen recently of the foreigner will not "open the door," the up piling commodities at home compel the capitalist not only to force open the door, but to seize the house as well. So long as the worker is exploited, so long as his productivity increases, so much more necessary becomes this market. But other countries in like manner are going through the same experience so that the market for surplus production is constantly being narrowed. To-day the chief hope of prolonging the life of capitalism lies in the supplying of barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples. This, the last market, exhausted, means the death of capitalism. The sooner this happens, whether by free trade or protection makes little difference, the sooner will come the Socialist Republic. Speed the day!

"WAGE LABOR AND CAPITAL" AND "FREE TRADE" By Karl Marx, Arm and Hammer Series 12mo. Price 50 cents. New York Labor News Company, 2 New Reade Street, New York, Publishers.

..NEWS FROM THE..
FIELD OF CAPITAL.

Two Conflicting Tendencies.

Two conflicting tendencies are at present noticeable in the Field of Capital, two that are of great importance to the industrial life of the nation. One of these tendencies shows the trend to consolidation or that system of industry by which the nation's surplus products are increased through the economies which it makes possible. The other shows the continued decrease of exports, a condition, which has been pointed out before is alarming, for with the increase of production through consolidation a constant expansion of exports has become an absolute necessity, if crises and panics are to be avoided.

Among the reported consolidations is that of the American Can Company, by the Steel Trust. The American Can Company, is a consolidation of can manufacturers which controls the major portion of the can manufacturing of this country. It recently absorbed the Oakland, Cal., factory of the Hunt Brothers. Its principal factory is at Maywood, Ill. The report of its consolidation with the Steel Trust lacks absolute confirmation, but it is extremely likely in view of the fact that it is one of the Steel Trust's biggest tin plate customers.

Another great consolidation is the projected $3,000,000 of Cincinnati retail grocers. This, following so closely upon the announcement of the Reading Coal Company to no longer deal with middlemen, and of the English Imperial Tobacco Company to dispense with its American agents and deal directly with tobacco growers when making purchases, is important evidence of the direction in which consolidation is tending.

Among the consolidations there was an international one in rubber. It is best described in the news item which appeared as follows, in the SUNDAY PEOPLE, of March 16:

"The International Rubber Shoe Company, the German-American Rubber Shoe Company, the Franco-American Rubber Shoe Company and the Belgian-American Rubber Shoe Company, each with a capital of $100,000, were incorporated in Trenton yesterday. A representative of the new companies said that they are subsidiary companies of the Atlantic Rubber Shoe Company, incorporated recently with a capital of $10,000,000, and that they have been formed to operate in various countries of Europe, in which the parent company owns patents."

This international is instructive to those who believe a multiplication of companies to be an indication of decentralization. As shown therein, many companies are simply branches of one big central company.

In the matter of exports, the below despatch from the DAILY PEOPLE of Saturday, March 15, tells its own tale:

"Washington, March 14.—The exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oils for the eight months ended February 28, which aggregated $577,906,176 in value, show a falling off of $21,853,782 as compared with the like period of the previous fiscal year. This decrease was nearly all in breadstuffs, although cotton also shows a falling off of $6,395,587, which was offset by an increase of $4,369,883 in provisions and of $1,619,930 in mineral oils. For the month of February the value of those articles exported decreased $10,997,351, compared with February of last year, which was also due to the decline in breadstuffs exported."

In view of the above facts, isn't it wise to ask "whither are we drifting—crisisward?"

A WIFE-HUNTING PREACHER.

Advertises for Wife—Then Looks Up Applicant's Worldly Belongings.

Glastonbury, Conn., March 17.—The Rev. George W. Brownback, a Congregational clergyman, of Reading, Pa., has left at least one bleeding heart behind him in his swing around the circle to inspect correspondents who have answered his advertisement for a wife. Mrs. Hattie Brewer is in a state of nervous collapse because Brownback has left her without a word as to marriage. She was ready for the question, and had a clergyman in waiting to perform the ceremony.

Mrs. Brewer accompanied the Rev. Mr. Brownback to Hartford last night. He took the train and left her without saying a word about a wedding. She says that he has corresponded with her for three months regarding marriage, and that she expected when he came here, a week ago, that they would be wedded. He remained as her guest a week, and, she says, has not broached the subject of marriage since his arrival.

Mrs. Brewer sent this morning for her family physician and her pastor, the Rev. Fancis P. Bacheler, of the Hockanum Congregational Church. The Rev. Mr. Bacheler issued the following statement later:

"Mrs. Brewer has for three months believed that she was engaged to Brownback. She did not know that he was corresponding with other women and that he was making the round of his eligible list. Mrs. Brewer asked me to be ready to perform the marriage ceremony when the Rev. Mr. Brownback arrived and I have given up two important business engagements in order to be on hand when I was wanted to perform the ceremony."

"Brownback told Mrs. Brewer that he was going back to Reading and that she might hear from him in three or four months again. Before he left Brownback went with Mrs. Brewer and looked over her property at East Hartford. I am somewhat in doubt about the Rev. Mr. Brownback's standing as a clergyman. I have looked in vain for his name in the list of Christian ministers, but Brownback says that he studied for the ministry at Moody's School, in Chicago."

Brownback is about 32 years old and has one deformed foot. Mrs. Brewer is 45 years old.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets seond Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107½ North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205½ South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR SPRING ELECTIONS.

Municipal elections offer good opportunities for Socialist Agitation by spreading the literature of the Socialist Labor Party.

The leaflets published by the Literary Agency are excellent for this purpose. There are twenty of them, as follows:

1. Socialism.
2. What is Socialism? (Platform with comments.)
3. The Social Effect of Machinery.
4. What Shall We Do To Be Saved?
5. The Trust.
6. The Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unionism.
7. Cuba, the Philippines, China, and the Working Class. (Shows effect of territorial expansion on the working class, and gives the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward territorial expansion.)
8. Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the Socialist Labor Party. (Shows that the working class will get no benefit from municipal ownership on the middle class plan.)
9. The Beast Behind Czolgosz. (Illustrates the difference between Socialism and Aanarchism.)
10. How the Landlords Manage to Live in Idleness and Luxury.
11. Why the Rich Will Not Become Socialists.
12. The Causes of Taxation.
13. Socialists Give No Prospectus of the Socialist Republic.
14. The Materialist Conception of History.
15. The "Plan" of the Socialist Republic.
16. Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.
17. The Educated Proletariat.
18. Surplus Value. (A brief exposition of surplus value; taken from "Value, Price, and Profit.")
19. Onkel Sam und Bruder Jonathan. (This leaflet is in the German language; contains may good points.)
20. Cosa Vogliono I Socialisti? ("What Is Socialism?" in the Italian language; platform with comments.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

The punishment good citizens get for neglecting their politics is to be governed by bad men. PLATO.

FRAUDULENT ARITHMETIC.

The Ship Subsidy bill is again up before Congress. As a matter of course Senator Chauncey M. Depew again took the floor in its behalf. Senator Depew is nothing if not statistical and arithmetical. In the course of his speech he said:

> "If we had on the ocean an adequate merchant marine it is difficult to picture the benefit to American labor which would accrue from the employment of our $500,000,000 of trade balance in our industries among our people."

Now, such arithmetic is simply fraudulent. It is fraudulent to claim that the turning of sums of money—$500,000,000 or $500—to "us" means that even a penny, let alone the bulk thereof would fall into the pockets of the workingman. It is in this as in all other similar matters.

Improved machinery saves labor, but it is an established fact that it has not saved labor to the workers; it increases production, but it is equally established that it has not added to the hoard of the toilers.

An increased per capita of circulating medium, no doubt, increases the quantity of money, but equally doubtless is the fact that such increase is never found in the worker's purse.

A lowered tariff reduces the price of goods, that's certain; but equally certain it is that the difference between the higher and the lower price is not to be found in the workers possession.

Improved machinery, increased per capitas of circulating medium, lower tariffs, etc., etc., can not accrue to the worker's benefit for the simple reason that, under the capitalist system of production the share of the worker depends upon none of these. Under the capitalist system of production, Labor is a merchandise, and, as merchandise, its price depends upon the supply thereof and the demand for it. Under the capitalist system ,the share of Labor is its wages, and "wages" stand for the market price of Labor in the Labor market. It follows that, under the capitalist system, the price of Labor, that is "wages," declines, because, owing to privately owned machinery, improved machinery and methods of production, the supply ever rises. It follows—and that is the experience noted on all sides—that whatever "improvement" is made, the benefit falls exclusively upon the capitalist class, Labor ever comes out at the little end of the horn.

And so with the Ship Subsidy "advantages." Granted, for the sake of argument that indeed that $500,000,000 would come to "us," the "us" would not be the Working Class. The workers would continue with their noses to the grindstone. The difference would be visible only in an increased number of American heiresses purchasing ducal coronets: an increased number of dilapidated Blenheim palaces being "restored": an increased number of broken down marquisates of Castellane set on their feet: last, not least, a swollen corruption fund would be at the disposal of the capitalist class to bribe Legislatures with, to furnish gunpowder and bullets to militias to keep the workers in terrorized condition, and to hush up Tunnel and other Depewesque horrors.

The "benefit to American labor" that is "difficult to picture" can come from nothing that the Depew class will ever grant: it can come only from the overthrow of the capitalist class and its capitalist system, and the raising of the Socialist Republic, where, the land and the machinery with which to work, being the property of the people, Labor will cease to be a merchandise. And that boon is solely in the hands of the Working Class, to be bestowed upon itself, whenever it shall so please, by none but itself.

A SERMON OVER-HEAD.

The warning not to talk over the heads of your audience is undergoing a marked exception along the line of the Second Avenue Elevated road in this city. Electric motor trains are now cruising over-head. In a little compartment in the front car a sermon is being preached worth all the trash that is retailed from the pulpits.

In that compartment sits, as if in solitary confinement, the man who operates the train. Before him are two or three cranks. According as he moves them—with no greater expenditure of strength than a 13-year girl has at command—the train goes forward or backs, quickens its pace or slacks up. But the sermon is still more emphatic.

Were the present electric motors a few years old, reminiscences of what was might be wiped out from the short memories of the "operator" and the public; and that way they might fail to understand the text of the sermon. But it happens otherwise. All the elevated trains are not yet run by electricity; not even all the trains on that line. Every little while, between terminus and terminus, an old style train comes down or goes up on the other track. As that train rushes 'y with its steam engine at the fore, and the same manned with two "skilled labor" men, a fireman the other the engineer, the present "operator" in the compartment peeps out of the window and is given a gauge or measure of his fall. The public also is thus given a chance to remember. Do they realize how many illusions the old style train recalls to their minds? Do they appreciate the full wreckage of their illusions, held up to their thinking tanks by the modern trains?

It is to be hoped so.

Improved machinery, as here graphically illustrated, not only displaces men, but eliminates skill. The former fireman is gone; or is it the engineer? The former engineer, (or is it the fireman) can run the train without skill. What this means to the welfare of the working class it is needless to tell.

And so, over the heads of vast masses of our city population the sermon is being preached asking the question: Could free trade alter this? Could protection prevent the calamity? Could silver standard, or gold standard, or expansion or anti-expansion? In short, is there any help out of the fix but in the Socialist Labor Party, with its program that says that the machinery of production shall be in the workers' hands, and that points the path of the workers' emancipation to be over the prostrate bodies of Capitalist Society and of the Grand Chief Master Arthur class of the Organized Scabbery who are blind-folding the working class to their true interests?

TWO PERFORMANCES, WORTH A THOUSAND.

The State of Massachusetts has recently been the theater of two events, that may, or may not, seem connected—the visit of Prince Henry and the Supreme Court decision holding that the treasury of the Teamsters' Union, then on strike, was liable in damages to the employer. But whether connected or not, certain simultaneous performances in the Legislature of the State connect the two events; at any rate the two events combine to illustrate the said certain performances. The stars in the said certain performances were two individuals with seats in the Legislature: James F. Carey and the Rev. F. O. McCarthney, both representatives of the "Social Democratic," alias "Democratic Social," alias "Socialist" party.

The bell rings, up goes the curtain, and performance No. 1 starts:

A resolution is before the House expressing, in paste-board style, the gratification of the body at the visit of His Royal Highness. Carey and McCarthney swagger forward, and, in bombastic language, hollow phraseology, incoherent terms, but strident voice and emphatic, indignant gestures, denounce as an insult to the country at large, the State in particular, the visit of this "representative of autocratic power." Their pieces having been spoken, they take their seats, the resolution is carried as if only a couple of geese had been cackling against it, and the curtain drops on that performance.

Again the bell rings, up again goes the curtain, and performance No. 2 is in full blast:

As clear and distinct—tho' not exactly written out, as in the instance of the resolution complimentary to Prince Henry—another resolution is now before the House. It is the tacit approval and commendation—that approval that is emphatically implied by silence—of that Supreme Court Judge who, by his decision, had just interferred in a conflict between Employer and Employees in such a manner as to disarm the latter and hand their weapons over to the former. That tacit resolution of approval bumped itself against the collective and individual noses of the members of the House. Carey and McCarthney again are conspicuous,—by their silence, this time. They do not now swagger: they act deliberately; their language is not now bombastic, their phraseology hollow and their terms incoherent: in strong contrast with that, their silent language becomes pithy, its phraseology pregnant, its terms consistent. Their eloquent pieces having been spoken in eloquent silence, they silently keep their seats, that resolution is carried by an eloquent unanimity of consenting silence, and the curtain drops on performance No. 2.

Fate ever conspires against Fraud. Sufficient, to the knowing, would have been the silence of legislators, claiming to be Socialists, at such an outrage as that perpetrated by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts against the Teamsters' Union, all the more when such kind of Trades Union, as that of the Teamsters, is considered by such Socialists to be engaged in "nobly waging the class struggle." The knowing would need no more to perceive the brand of TREASON on the Carey-McCarthney brow. Bona fide Socialist legislators would have been heard in a prompt and emphatic motion to impeach the reprobate Magistrate. But, as if to come to the aid of the less observant masses, and give point by contrast to the Carey-McCarthney performance in this respect, Fate coupled to it the Prince Henry episode. And lo, the Fraud stands fully exposed. Word, and wind, and gestures in abundance are at the command of these stool-pigeons of the Capitalist Class when the opportunity is for empty declamation, and all the safer when it can be indulged in under the protecting guns of the blatant Democratic Congressmen, whose anti-royal words they but parodied. But when the opportunity is for the practical application of the Class Struggle on the political field; when the opportunity is for a man's work of intelligent, firm, deliberate and effective daring; when the opportunity is for the true Representative of the Working Class to step upon the breach and shield the Working Class;—when the opportunity is for that, then the mask falls off the faces of the decoy-ducks for the Capitalist Class, then the white-feather is shown: the whining Parson McCarthney skulks with a nasal skulk, and the Armory-Builder Carey wraps his capon-lined belly and whiskey-cured carcass in the cloak of silence.

Fate is doing her work and doing it to perfection.

A PATH-FINDING MICHIGANDER.

At the State convention of the Michigan "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," for short "Multi-Coca," picturesquely known as "Pandemonium Socialist" party, held at Flint on the 28th of last month, a rare genius arose, and as geniuses generally, sat not down again until he had made his mark. The genius in question hailed from the town of Dreyden, which he represented in the convention. His name is C. J. Lamb.

It is a mark of genius that it treads not beaten paths: it finds, or carves them out. Modern society is "in the woods." A social system is in force that pours its blessings and its curses on man in inverse ration to his desserts: on the idler it lavishes bounties, on the toiler increase of hardships; and, while the bounties rise to dizzy heights with an ever decreasing base, the hardships sink deeper in intensity with an ever broadening area. Under such conditions social unrest must be, and is general. The cracking and the sagging of the edifice on all sides breed uneasiness; frequently dispair. Mankind is clamoring for deliverance. It is crises as this in the history of the race that give birth to the GENIUS. The present crises in the affairs of man has not been behindhand with its precursors. It also has, at last, produced its genius. He has disclosed himself. It is the great Michigander.

Newton hit upon his great law of gravitation by the process of dropping the line of calculation he had hitherto been following unsuccessfully, and taking up a contrary one, which speedily led to success. Mergenthaler hit upon his linotype invention by stopping short on the path he had long been fruitlessly experimenting, and reversing the process with almost instantaneous success. There is probably no great discovery or invetion , pregnant with the welfare of man, that has not been hit upon via this identical plan: the dropping of a line, long and unsuccessfully plodded along, and the taking up of the opposite course. And so has done the great Michigander.

Hitherto, since the reign of capitalism began to be thoroughly understood, the experiments to find for humanity the path "out of the woods" have been conducted along a certain line,—that marked out by the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. reasoned that the ills that pressed the people were but the natural distemperaments that bodies social, like bodies physical, experience at all acute stages of a great evolutionary process; it reasoned that, in the evolutionary process of society, the capitalist had supplanted the feudal system, about a hundred years ago in this country, and that, today, the evolutionary process led to the supplanting of the capitalist with the Socialist system. The S. L. P. reasoning along that line, showed that, at each such acute evolutionary epoch, the class whose material interests were promoted by the social system next in order, was the only determining factor in finding the path "out of the woods," and that that path lay strictly, solely and to the exclusion of all others, along the line marked out by such class interests: in this instance, the class interests of the Working Class. It followed from the S. L. P. premises that one road, and one road only, led man to Socialism. Long had the nation's Working Class—the natural leader in this instance of the people—plodded and experimented along the Socialist Labor Party line of reasoning. Fully twelve years have they been engaged at this problem, upon that line. It must be admitted that success did not—at least not yet—crown the S. L. P. efforts. It is at this juncture that the great Michigander steps up and forth, and, Newton-like, Mergenthaler-like, in short, genius-like, calls a halt along the old line of reasoning, and—reverses the process. He said:

> "If Socialism is evolutionary, it does not make much difference what we do in this convention: ALL ROADS LEAD TO SOCIALISM."

There are those who will poke fun at Mr. C. J. Lamb's party! There will be men impertinent enough to ask him why, if "all roads lead to Socialism," he took the trouble of travelling the road to Flint, and did not travel the stay at home road in his own metropolis of Dreyden! There will be men wickedly inquisitive enough to inquire of him whether, seeing that "all roads lead to Socialism," he means to suggest the primrose path of Republican and Democratic party fat political jobs! But passing by such viciously inclined folks, a grateful race will recognize the genius that furnished, as all geniuses do, an easy solution to an hitherto perplexing problem, and hail the PATH-FINDING MICHIGANDER.

Brute force accomplishes very little, and brute force, as a factor in strikes. is being pushed further and further away. There may, apparently, be a great deal of courage in the pleasant and hilarious pastime of butting heads, but there is much more pleasure, and much more hilarity—for one side—to have the other fellow batter his head into a jelly against a stone wall. That is what capital and labor are up to in the Civic Federation, and capital furnishes the wall and labor furnishes the head. It was all well illustrated in the Boston strike, where the strikers were so completely and neatly outgeneraled that they do not yet realize just what hit them. The capitalists, without striking a blow, with scarcely a move on their part, went about the compromise business, and when it was over labor had been given another lesson in the great art of not getting what you think you are after.

Col. William Cody, who is better known as Buffalo Bill, the man who has been the death of more glass balls than any other living person, has decided to form a colony in the Big Horn Valley in Wyoming. He has decided to gather together 3,000 Swedes and ship them out to commune with nature until such time as they will pay a dividend. Bill made his Wild West show go. He was able to convert tobacco eating squaws into Boxers for his "grand, spectacular show, the fall of Pekin," so there is no reason why he should not make this latest idea go. It may be a little tough on the people who get next to nature, as this great showman contemplates, but a little thing like that does not harm as long as it pays him.

Mattie Bennet at Beaumont, Tex., Tuesday confessed to the sheriff that she was the head of the gang of negro women and white men who have for months been luring men into her house, drugging them, then knocking them in the head, and then robbing them. If they died, they were dragged to the river and thrown in. If they were only stunned they were taken out of the house to a remote part of some street and left there for pedestrians or policemen to find. Mattie must be a member of the Beaumont police force, that white capped Comrade Lyon of Houston.

The activity of the city authorities in the matter of vaccination is little more than a monstrous farce. For example; the other day there was a "scare" in the City Prison, and all the prisoners were immediately forced to bare their arms. Among them was Patrick, who is on trial on the charge of murder. This is the second time within a few months that he has been vaccinated, and yet the operation is supposed to render a person immune for a period of at least seven years. If this is so, why waste time, energy and money on a person who does not need it? But the worst part of the whole farce is not the indiscriminate scratching. The farce has its tragic, its criminal, side. That lies in the utter inability, or rather unwillingness, of the authorities to deal with the condition that would lead to an outbreak. During the recent heavy storms, garbage was dumped on the streets, and it was allowed, in the tenement districts, to decay there for several days. The laws relative to sanitation are not enforced. The tenement is a prolific breeding ground for all kinds of disease—for consumption, which is worse than smallpox; for diphtheria; for scarlet fever; for typhoid fever; and for the dozen and one other things that afflict the occupants of tenements. It is much easier to be zealous in the matter of vaccination, to fill columns in the papers with accounts of large numbers held up and forced to submit, than it is to face the problem of sanitation. The facing of that problem would mean the facing of many more, and the capitalist authorities have all they can do to handle the ones now up for settlement, or rather evasion.

The surprising victory won by the Boers over General Methuen calls attention again to this most wonderful war, to the tenacity of the Boers, and to the necessity that compels the British to keep the field. During the past three years superior British forces, well equipped, well drilled, well seasoned, have been captured or repulsed by smaller forces of Boers. When the tide turned, or seemed to turn in favor of the British, the Boer force was split up into a few weak bands, and was forced to flee from one part of the country to the other. Yet they were able to pull themselves together and deal a telling blow to their enemy. The war, so far from ending, seems at the present time, despite the "victory" won by Roberts in getting $200,000 from the British for decidedly theoretic services, and by Kitchener, butcher of Arabs, through his most inhuman conduct in the Transvaal. There are two possible explanations of the reasons that cause this war to drag on, and both of them point to a rearrangement of the industrial and martial power of the world. England is in a state of decline: there is in South Africa a potential political, industrial, warlike force, and that force is represented by the Boers. They may be the Yankees of the southern hemisphere, and this fight may be in the nature of the fight whereby there was added to the forces of the world that great force which is known as the United States. If it is so, then the war becomes all the more significant and interesting. While a great deal of sympathy has been given to the Boers, it is for the most part wasted. It is like the sympathy given a little business man, and is deserved by one quite as much as by the other.

We hope that when Prince Henry returns to his own country he will give his respected and pre-eminently august, and also dignified, brother a favorable account of the loyalty of his American subjects. After all we have done for Henry, after showing him German opera, German theatre, German singing societies, German kinking clubs, German breweries, and other American institutions, it would be rather a pity if he did not rest content with the Teutonization of the Yankee. Of course, there are other things in this great land, but the committees did not see fit to drag them from their lurking places.

Rev. Herbert S. Biglow, Social Democrat, says: "Zola, another Jew, in his novel entitled 'Labor,'" etc. It is really surprising to hear that Zola is "another Jew," as it has been said by those that know him that he is not even one Jew. The Rev. Biglow is as badly mixed on his racial facts as he is on his economics.

Political and Economic.

The San Francisco "Advance" is not usually a cheerful paper, but occasionally it does add a smile to this earth's face. The latest thing is due to the makeup of its advertising. In one column, in large letter, appears the announcement that CREMATION can be done for you while you wait. in the next column is the announcement of a CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY. The connection between the two is obvious, but even in pointing it out the "Advance," at the very best, has been guilty of what must be admitted to be a slightly ghastly joke.

The three yellowest papers in the city, "The Journal," "The World" and "The Press," or "The Presslet," as it should be called, have been giving away what they term "a paint box." The idea is founded on the same thing as wireless telegraphy, horseless vehicles, witless jokes, and newsless papers, for this is a boxless and paintless paintbox. Those who have handled the blu-u-u-ud edition of any of these papers will remember that the red ink was transferred from the paper to the hands. A wise man in the office of one of these papers noted that the boys managed to keep part of each edition. Their hands and faces were usually covered with the unpleasant red, yellow, green, or blue of the last papers they handled. This led to the wise idea that those heads might be excused on the ground that they were not heads at all, they were not daubs, and most unsightly, sickly, sticky, idiotic, outrageous blotches, but they were "paint boxes" to amuse the children. So what is really a horrible example of slovenly printing, and barboonic taste, has been converted into a money-making idea. Each of these sheets should be suppressed by a long-suffering public, not only because they are unsanitary in an editorial and a news way, but because they are a menace to those who may either accidently or intentionally handle them. That filthy daub of cheap coloring is a menace to the health of the children who may get hold of it, and to the unfortunate reader who may be weak minded enough to purchase the paper.

"The Sun," which has a personal line on President Roosevelt, has a rumor article in which it is stated that George Bruce Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, Philander Chase Knox, Attorney-General, and James Grant Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, are to retire. Hurrah! Let them go! Let Congress go! At last we have a President who is the whole blamed shooting match!

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

The language of the plutocratic press on the death of ex-Gov. Altgeld brands them ingrates. In Altgeld plutocracy lost its most powerful outpost.

John P. Altgeld's political life fell in with a critical period in the nation's history. The small-property-holding, bourgeois economic-political foundation, on which the nation emerged from is antifeudal struggle with the British Crown, had rounded its cycle. On the stalk of that small-property-holding bourgeois system of old, there had developed into full blossom the new flower of Plutocracy. Changed economic conditions dictate changed social systems. The changing of an existing social system always brings on conflicts. So in this instance. The small-property-holding bourgeois or middle class arrayed itself against the Plutocratic or upper capitalist element. In the conflict that ensued both told the truth, and both lied by the truth each left untold. Truthfully enough did the former point out that its economic principles, maxims and tenets were strictly in accord with those of the "Fathers"; truthfully enough did the latter aver that its economic principles, maxims and tenets were truly "American" in that Americanism meant progress. But the former suppressed the fact that what it contended against was not Tyranny, but only that portion of Tyranny that weighed down upon itself: it suppressed the fact that itself was a tyrant class towards the working class and that it had no objection to, on the contrary, approved of the social system that enabled it to fleece the proletariat. And similarly did the latter suppress the fact that "Americanism," as it understood the term, did not stand, as it claimed, for national "Progress." but for the improved plutocratic methods of filling its pockets with the plunder of the nation. The programme of the middle class element was to take the country back to the days of small production, and that implied to the days when the volume of wealth producible could not be vast enough to free man from the need of arduous toil for bare existence: that programme proposed the stripping of the race of the advantages it had gained, and which rendered possible the emancipation of man from such animal-like toil. In conflicts of this nature, the element in power and occupying an advanced position in economic development, easily wins out,—provided a still more advanced Movement has not yet taken sufficient shape to take the field. In just that lies the danger.

The plutocratic or upper capitalist element held the advanced economic position over the middle class: concentrated production renders possible the emancipation of man from arduous toil. But advanced as is that position, it is not the acme of social development. The acme is reached only when the social advantages, made possible by economic development, become a reality to the whole people. Under the rule of capitalism the social advantages remain with the capitalist class only: the working class, the proletariat suffer more intensely than ever. Such a state of things is not, can not be more than transitory. Beyond the capitalist system lies another, the Socialist System, under which the working class comes into possession of the machinery of production, and thereby strips the present economic advantages of the fetters that restrict them to a small portion of the population. Beyond Capitalist Society lies the Socialist Republic. Had the Socialist Movement in the land taken sufficient shape to take the field? Yes. Had it progressed sufficiently to fit it for political masterhood? No. Accordingly, the situation was this:

Three political forces were in the field in the middle of the nineties:

1st: The Middle Class, generally Democratic force, that pulled the nation back, with no chance of success.

2nd: The Upper Capitalist Class, generally Republican, that wanted things to remain as they were, with normal chances of remaining in power.

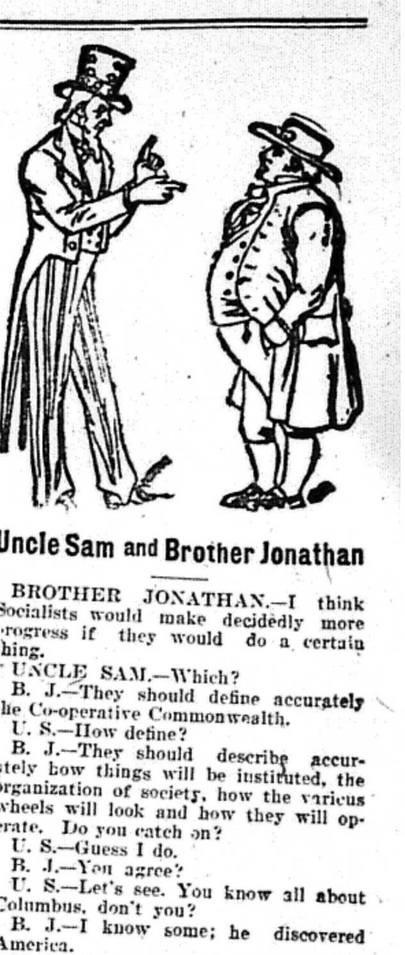
3rd: The Working Class force, Socialist Larbor Party, that pulled forward, but as yet too young to deserve power.

It was under such circumstances that Altgeld rose, and he did yeomen's work for the Upper Capitalist Class,—and, under the circumstances, for the nation. At such times as those of '96, deep anger is often apt to stampede men to where they do not mean to go. In those days of ferment it was not beyond possibility that vast masses might have flocked to the Socialist Labor Party standard. The vastness of such masses, suddenly come over, would have dominated the Socialist Movement, and, seeing that only unreasoning anger and blind rage guided them, a Socialist victory, brought on by them, would have been a national calamity. From that calamity Altgeld saved the nation, and the necks of the Capitalist Class. From the quarters of the middle class there never was any real danger: danger threatened plutocracy only from the quarters of the blindly enraged multitudes whom the Socialist Movement had not yet been able to reach and might gravitate to it. With a set of bourgeois-brilliant but bourgeois-hollow epigrams Altgeld thew himself into the bourgeois camp; he thereby dampened their ardor; steadied the scales; enabled the electric wave, revolution, to pass under leaving the ship of state safe; and, however unintentionally, insured to the country breathing time during which to deliberately form its lines for the oncoming conflict between decrepid Capitalism and its stalwart off-shoot, Socialism.

It is not expected that the Capitalist Class will feel thankful to Altgeld for the services he thus rendered Socialism and the Nation; but the Capitalist Class might at least be grateful enough to be thankful to Altgeld for having saved their necks in '96.

Want Empty Grant.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 17.—The delegates from this end of the district to the United Mine Workers' convention at Shamokin left here this morning confident that there will be no strike and that they can conduct such negotiations with the operators as will result in gaining recognition of the union. They will, if this is granted, withdraw their demand for an eight-hour day and uniform wages. The sentiment is against a strike if it can possibly be avoided.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I think Socialists would make decidedly more progress if they would do a certain thing.

UNCLE SAM.—Which?

B. J.—They should define accurately the Co-operative Commonwealth.

U. S.—How define?

B. J.—They should describe accurately how things will be instituted, the organization of society, how the various wheels will look and how they will operate. Do you catch on?

U. S.—Guess I do.

B. J.—You agree?

U. S.—Let's see. You know all about Columbus, don't you?

B. J.—I know some; he discovered America.

U. S.—Do you know, too, that he went from court to court, from country to country, stating his conclusion that by traveling westward he would strike land?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S. Was he believed by all who heard him?

B. J.—No, indeed; he had a hard time of it to make people understand the soundness of his views.

U. S.—Now, imagine if some smarty like yourself had drawn him aside and whispered confidentially to him: "Columbus, you are not making any great headway in convincing people. You would make decidedly more progress if you would draw up a map of the land that you say lies westward; point out exactly how the coasts look; point out where the mountains rise and how high; the lakes, the rivers, the plains, the highlands. If you did that people would soon be converted." How do you imagine Columbus would have looked upon that friendly adviser?

B. J.—He must have looked upon him as anyone does at a donkey braying.

U. S.—Correct, and why?

B. J.—Why? Because it was suggesting an impossibility.

U. S.—And so is your suggestion. Columbus reasoned that, the world being round, if you traveled westward you were bound to reach land, though the exact shape of that land could not be described. Likewise, the Socialist. He reasons that the system of the ownership must tally with the system of operation of the tools of production. When the tools were so small that each individual could operate them, they were owned individually, i. e., privately. Now they have become so gigantic that they neither can be nor are operated individually; they are operated collectively, consequently they must be owned—

B. J.—As collectively as they are operated!

U. S.—As the whole nation now collectively operates its land and capital, so should and will the whole nation, and not a set of individuals, be the owners thereof. The Socialist was foolish if he went a step further than to show what is coming and why. Like Columbus, he says the Co-operative Commonwealth lies ahead of us, and, like Columbus, who never attempted to give the details of the land, the Socialists will refuse to palm off dreams for facts.

B. J.—I see.

U. S.—But look you here. Between the Socialist and Columbus there is this difference. Europe could have gone on without the discovery of America: but civilization cannot go on without the Co-operative Commonwealth. That Socialist would be wasting his time who did not concentrate all his efforts in the endeavor to demonstrate that Socialism is inevitable if society is not to suffer shipwreck, and no sensible man wants or needs further information on the subject than the broad outline of the public ownership of all that is needed for producing the necessities of life. Leave the Socialists alone. They know just what they are about.

Paperhangers Declare Strike.

Pittsburg, March 17.—A general strike of paperhangers in the Pittsburg district, to go into effect to-morrow morning, was declared to-day by the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Paperhangers. About 700 men will be affected. The employers have refused to sign the scale, which calls for an advance of five cents an hour for time work, and a ten per cent. increase for piece work.

The painters, who struck last week, returned to work to-day, at the compromise agreed upon last Saturday.

Trustifying to Fight Trust.

Louisville, March 17.—Mr. John Doerhoefer has become president of the Manufacturers' Tobacco Company, having bought out the interest of E. W. Russell, who organized the company. The Manufacturers' Company is capitalized at $150,000 and was started by former employes of the Finzer factory, when that was bought by the Continental. Mr. Doerhoefer will supply it with needed capital, and make it a factor in the trade as his brothers, Basil aand Marcus, have done with the Monarch.

The Doerhoefer brothers have been the most successful manufacturers in the West, and were for many years directors of the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, anad managers of their business here. They formed the National Tobacco Works, which was bought out by the American as its initial venture in the plug business.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

XIII.

I venture the following answers to the five questions as outlined in Comrade Curran's letter:

FIRST—The economic organization of labor IS NOT NECESSARY—Why? Because the history of all the great strikes in the past ten years has clearly proven that it is impossible for any labor organization, whether S. T. & L. A., A. F. of L. or K. of L. to fight the Trusts and large combinations of capital and come out victoriously.

You may say that all these strikes were lost because they were conducted along pure and simple lines. But I want to prove that the S. T. & L. A. could not do much better if it had conducted them.

For instance: Would Cleveland have refrained from sending the troops to Chicago if the S. T. & L. A. had conducted the American Railway Union strike of 1894?

Would Harrison have sent the regular army to help the S. T. & L. A. if it had conducted the Coeur d'Alene strike?

Would there have been no Bull Pen in Idaho had the S. T. & L. A. managed the miners' strike of that time? And coming down to local affairs, would the management of the Albany strike by the S. T. & L. A. have prevented the sending of our gallant (?) militia to Albany to help along the strike? And last, but not least, the S. T. & L. A. to-day is fighting in the courts for the enforcement of the ten-hour law, for which it had already gone out on strike as in Brooklyn.

These are but a few instances of many to show that it was not because those strikes had been fakir-led that they were lost. They would have been lost just as well if they had been conducted along S. T. & L. A. lines. True, they would perhaps have been managed better and would perhaps have lasted longer, but they would have eventually been lost. And why? Because to-day the capitalist class is organized on the economic field, and being so organized can whip organized labor every time. You have but to look at the long list of defeats which "organized labor" has suffered, beginning with Homestead in 1892 and coming down to Boston, where only a few days ago Judge Bradley in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that the treasury of the Teamsters' Union could be seized to pay for all damage done by its members to the company against which they were striking. If this decision is upheld by Judges of other States (and it is quite likely it will) then it means the death of Unionism in this country. Any one can see how easy it will be for a capitalist to force a strike, put up a claim for damages and seize the treasury of the striking union. Before this decision was promulgated there were many chances of winning strikes, that is small strikes, such as that of the Lynn S. T. & L. A. Morocco Workers' Union, won only a few days ago, but with the decision of Judge Bradley to help the capitalists, even this chance will have vanished.

It was that decision that decided me in writing these answers, as up to that time I had refrained from doing so because I knew that there was some chance of winning some strikes and gaining some concessions.

Again: History has proven and will, I think, continue to prove, that whatever rights and liberties the workers have and have yet to get, these were gained and will have to be gained on the POLITICAL battlefield. For these reasons I am convinced that the working class is wasting its time and energy in knocking its head against the stone wall of capitalism on the ECONOMIC field. The capitalist class with its "Gatling guns on paper"—injunctions, its Gatling guns and bayonets in the hands of its regular army and militia and its judges and courts have all the power that is necessary to beat the working class when that class chooses the economic field to fight on.

The working class, properly organized in a political party, can, on the contrary, gain all its rights and liberties by fighting on its own ground, the ground upon which it is all-powerful, the POLITICAL battlefield. The fact that there is a Socialist Labor Party in the political field proves that this is true. For if Socialists did not think that more could be gained on the political than on the economic battlefield the S. L. P. would not have been born. The capitalist class to-day does not fear the ECONOMIC POWER of the working class; it knows that it is nothing; but it does know and does fear the POLITICAL POWER of the working class as organized in the S. L. P. For these reasons the S. L. P. should declare the economic organization of the working class useless, and devote all its time and energy to organizing them into a POLITICAL class conscious body.

SECOND AND THIRD—The attitude of the S. L. P. toward pure and simple trades unions should be what it is to-day; viz., one of hostility to all CORRUPT trade unions, and one of friendly help and assistance to all unions which show by their actions that they will not allow themselves to be led by labor fakirs and politicians. Any labor union which honestly strikes for a betterment of the conditions of its members, does not allow itself to be buncoed by labor fakirs and others, and though not class-conscious, yet honest in its endeavors to better the condition of its members, is deserving of the help of the S. L. P. This, as far as I know, is the attitude to-day of the S. L. P. and should continue to be its attitude. Of course, there are very few such unions, but I know that there are some such because I have read in the DAILY PEOPLE where such have joined the S. T. & L. A.

FOURTH—The S. L. P. does NOT need the S. T. & L. A. to overthrow and expose the pure and simple trade organizations.

The S. L. P. was organized to wage a POLITICAL fight on the political field. It has its hands full in doing that. Why should we spend our energy in fighting a body of men, which has been admitted in our organ, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, to be but a small fraction of the working class? The S. L. P. can fight the labor fakirs on the political field, for there is not one of them that does not at some time or other venture into politics. I, for one, certainly do not care to waste my time with those so-called union men, for I have found them to be more bigoted and prejudiced than any lot of non-union men. The S. L. P. can expose every labor fakir who shows himself in politics and it can do it far better than the S. T. & L. A. can do it in the economic field.

Again: The S. T. & L. A. is against Socialist principle for the reason that all trade unions are nothing but job-hunting organizations. To-day the S. T. & L. A. is weak, and there is but one way in which it can become strong; that, by adopting the very tactics of the pure and simple unions which the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. now condemn—namely, high dues and initiation fees, keeping down the membership and sick and death benefits. We claim that every man has a right to earn a living, but how is that possible if the S. T. & L. A. were strong enough to say, as do some Unions of to-day, "unless you pay us dues and assessments, you shall not have the right to earn a living." Besides, with the decision above mentioned confronting us, one can easily see how hard it will be for any kind of a Trades Union to win a strike when once that decision is enforced. The S. L. P. being a political party, needs all its energy and time to use in fighting the capitalist class on the field on which that class is the weakest, that is the political field. Let us devote all our efforts in that direction and let the labor fakirs do what they are fast doing—cutting each other's throats. The political must dominate the economic, and the trusts and large capitalists are doing all that is necessary to remove the economic factor—the trade unions, without the aid of the S. T. & L. A. The S. T. & L. A. has been in existence about six years and I have yet to hear of one pure and simple organization that it has overthrown; that is, taken it from the fold of the A. F. of L. If it has done so I would like to know the strength and membership of that organization to-day and the strength and membership of the same when it was captured or overthrown.

FIFTH—As a babe, suckling at its mother's breast, weakens the mother, so has the S. T. & L. A. weakened the S. L. P. To prove that, you have but to look around you and see who are the active members of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. You will find that, where before these same members devoted ALL their time and energy to the S. L. P., to-day they divide it between the two with the result that neither of the organizations gets the full benefit of the member's help. It is claimed that the S. T. & L. A. has strengthened the S. L. P. because it has increased the S. L. P. vote. But has it done such a thing? The record of the S. L. P. vote for the past three years does not prove this to be the case. I shall cite one instance that I know of to prove that the decrease of the S. L. P. vote is directly due to the S. T. & L. A. In the heart of the cigarmaking district in New York City, which is, I think, the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, I have been among the cigarmakers, and though not of the same nationality as themselves, have mingled with them on purpose. Up to a year ago the speakers of the S. L. P. were welcomed and listened to with attention at all meetings which they held. But to-day what a change! During the last campaign it was with difficulty that the S. L. P. speakers could be heard in that neighborhood. And what about the vote? You have but to look at the figures, which tell more eloquently than I can, the result of the S. T. & L. A. agitation. Party members whose truthfulness I do not doubt have told me that even the scabs in some cigar factories have refused to work with S. T. & L. A. members. This was because of the lies which the fakirs had spread around about the S. T. & L. A. Had there been no S. T. & L. A. there would have been no opportunity for those lies; and lies though they were, yet it was them as well as the Kangaroos which caused our vote to fall to such low figures in this city for the past two years. Had we kept to the firing line on the political field and let the fakirs expose themselves (which they did as per Mr. Barnes' circular and without the assistance of the S. T. & L. A.) I am sure that we would be a stronger party to-day, both in votes and in membership.

No one can claim that the Slatersville strike helped the S. L. P. If we gained a few votes by it we lost all that we gained and more by our own admission that the strikers had to MOVE FROM THE TOWN, thus, I think, taking away the active members of the S. L. P. It would be better for the S. L. P. to lose a few votes rather than lose the members whose active help and energy were the means of getting those votes and more besides. An empty stomach and starving family will make a coward of many an otherwise brave man. Such being the case there are many excuses for an ECONOMIC SCAB, but there is no excuse whatsoever for a POLITICAL SCAB, once he has had the opportunity to learn the truths of Socialism. The very word Socialist in the name of the organization to which he belongs ought to make him stop and think before he casts his ballot on election day. Yet, strange as it may seem, FULLY ONE-HALF OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE S. T. & L. A. ARE POLITICAL SCABS. It would be just as ridiculous to organize the officeholders of a Tammany or a reform administration, and when they go out on strike against those whom they helped to elect call upon Socialists as members of the S. T. & L. A. to help them, as it is to-day to organize men, aid them when they are out on strike, and, when election day comes, find that they have scabbed it at the ballot box. This is the present position of the S. T. & L. A. Let those who doubt this look up a town or city or district where the membership of the S. T. & L. A. is large and well known and compare it with the vote of the S. L. P. in the same place. You will then see how much the S. T. & L. A. has and is helping the S. L. P.

In all the letters I have seen so far on this subject, not one has ventured to prove how the S. T. & L. A. is helping or can help the S. L. P. Let those members prove by facts that the S. T. & L. A. has strengthened the S. L. P. and I will willingly do what I can to aid the S. T. & L. A., but mere assertions will never prove anything. When you mingle with the workers it will not take you long to find out why our vote decreases, and my experience in New York City has proven that was not because of the Kangaroos that our vote fell so low, but because of the S. T. & L. A. The very fact that the Kangs did not get the labor union vote proves that the rank and file of the unions withheld their vote because of the S. T. & L. A. Had the Kangs got the labor union vote (and it was clearly shown in the DAILY PEOPLE right after election that they did not get it) then we could say that they were responsible, but even their vote decreased.

Regretting very much the necessity of taking up so much valuable space I would suggest that the comrades who are of the same opinion as myself should bring this matter up before their subdivisions or sections and have some definite action taken in this matter. 'Tis true that we had an expression of opinion by the party membership when the action of the convention of 1896 was indorsed; but time changes many things and persons; and perhaps after an experience of about six years of S. T. & L. A. agitation with so little good from it there may be a change of opinion by a good many members of the S. L. P.

As it is not now a question of good or bad management of the S. T. & L. A. I have refrained from discussing that, but shall do so perhaps later on.

If the members of the S. L. P. think we should have the S. T. & L. A. then let them bear in mind an old saying which says: "Every tub should stand on its own bottom," if this is done with the S. T. & L. A. we will perhaps have better results from the agitation of both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

J. CULLEN.

New York.

XIV.

In compliance with the request and necessity of confining the discussion on the S. T. & L. A. to certain main questions I submit the following:

FIRST—The economic organization should constitute an integral part of revolutionary socialism. The pure and simple trade and labor organization of to-day with its policies of "Fighting Capital with Capital" and "No politics in the Union," as well as that of "An Aristocracy of Labor" is a wheel in the mechanism of Capitalism and does not, of course, form a constituent factor in the socialist movement, hence the need of an economic organization based on the lines of the S. T. & L. A.

SECOND and THIRD—The old form of trade and labor unions being an obstacle in the pathway of progress and emancipation of the working class there is no other logical alternative left but to remove said obstacle or reduce its power for evil—obstruction—to a minimum. Something more is needed, however, than mere criticisms, attacks and exposures of more or less of an Utopian nature. This being the case the S. L. P. is forced into the position of building up an economic organization whose principles, methods and tactics will assist as a means to an end, i. e., the overthrow of Capitalism and the building up of the Socialist Republic.

FOURTH—The Capitalist Class carries on its fight both on the economic and political field. The Working Class is compelled to do likewise. It has no choice in the matter. It must either submit or grapple with the enemy. The basic principles, methods and tactics of the pure and simple trades organization spell TREASON to the working class, and workingmen will organize into unions as long as capitalism exists. The S. L. P. alone would not suffice to counteract the effect of this class of labor unions on the mass of people. Besides, the labor fakir is willing to concede that socialism may be all right but the Working Class wants something now. The S. T. & L. A. removes this objection and puts the fakirs on the defensive.

FIFTH—In the struggle with the Capitalist Class which must be fought to a finish, the left or economic arm will have plenty of work to do in the way of assisting the right or political arm and vice versa. The movement of the Revolutionary proletariat, minus the economic arm, would find itself seriously handicapped for with the growth of the S. L. P, occasions will arise where the S. T. & L. A. can utilize its political ally as a lever to force concessions from the capitalist class to the betterment of the whole movement. Most if not all the objections raised against the S.T. & L.A. could be just as appropriately used against the S. L. P., and the question would naturally arise, is the S. L. P. needed? By all means, build and strengthen both the left and right arms of the revolutionary movement. To do this is the work cut for members of both organizations.

E. B. MERCADIER.

San Jose, Cal.

XV.

FIRST—The attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of economic organization of labor, should be to hold such an organization as essentially needful.

Simply because we know that we are in a battle, and the battle is between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class, the S. L. P. representing the Working Class, and all others represent the Capitalist Class. Economic organizations of labor to-day, with the exception of the S. T. & L. A., are the opposite class, the reason being that the weapons used by these economic organizations are old-style strikes and boycotts, such are like using air-guns in a battle against the cannons. That is why we need an economic organization that will teach and thereby compel the Working Class to use the only proper weapon, the ballot.

SECOND—The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organizations is to kill within reach for reasons stated in first answer.

THIRD—The attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organizations should be to kill them within reach for reasons stated in first answer.

FOURTH—The S. L. P. does need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations. The S. T. & L. A. must be used to bring and guide the Working Class through the woods or to the battle ground with their own class the S. L. P. against the enemy, the Capitalist Class, and there fight with the only and greatest of weapons, the ballot.

FIFTH—The connection of the S.L.P. with the S. T. & L. A. does strengthen the Socialist movement. Because it is like killing three birds by the throw of one stone, the three birds being:

The Labor Fakir,
The Kangaroo,
The Capitalist.

FRED UHLMANN.

Erie, Pa.

XVI.

The below is the sentiment of Section Salem, Mass., on the S. T. & L. A. debate:

FIRST—We hold economic organizations of Labor to be indispensable for the following reasons: First—To promote the interests of Labor and resist oppression of economic organizations of Capitalism; second, the more perfected the economic organizations of Capitalism becomes, the more distinctly visible is the necessity of economic organizations of Labor to meet the counter force; third, it is necessary that Labor be organized in case another plan of action instead of the ballot should become necessary.

SECOND—The present attitude is mercilessly hostile and is proper.

THIRD Question remains as it is.

FOURTH—The S. T. & L. A. is needed by the S. L. P. for these reasons: First, to disseminate Socialist principle, which would be impossible to do to unorganized, scattered individual workingmen; second, we hold that the Working Class as a class will never be sufficiently enlightened to join the S. L. P. without first joining the Alliance and receiving their instruction on Labor Economics; third, Trades Unions pure and simple are capitalist institutions, therefore Trade Unions of Labor are necessary to overthrow the same; fourth, in spite of the numerous defeats Trades Unions are organized more and more, and are bound to become more corrupt. Therefore we need the S. T. & L. A. to protect and help secure employment for the members of the S. L. P. who would be victimized by Labor Fakirs for exposing them; fifth, should we hold that the Working Class will remain so stupid and not organize in a progressive Trades Union as the S. T. & L. A. is, that battles for their immediate welfare, then, how can we expect the same workingmen to organize in the S. L. P., when it requires men to work for a distant future.

FIFTH—We hold the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. to be inseparable, therefore we cannot consider the question whether or not one weakens or strengthens the other.

Press Committee,
Section Salem, Mass.

[It is stretching a point to allow the above the floor. A "Press Committee" does not convey part of the information desired in this debate. Such a communication, at best, only conveys the information that such are the sentiments of the majority of the Section. It gives, however, no idea of the size of the minority, if there be any. Nor does it make the individual members throughout the country acquainted with one another. For these reasons, the condition was made that the letters be signed by the full name of the member. The point will not be stretched again. Section Salem is invited to give the names of those favoring, and the names, if any, of those against the letter of its "Press Committee."—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

XVII.

FIRST—The attitude of the S. L. P. towards economic organization of the Working Class must of necessity vary according to the varying influences of time, locality and trade. At the present time, in all localities and in almost every trade, an economic organization is needed. The energy spent in fostering and propagating the S. T. & L. A., although some comrades think it wasted, will return fruit a hundred-fold. To appreciate the advantages of a correct economic organization we have only to glance over the work of the enemy. We find that where the Pure and Simple trade unions have any apparent strength there the Kangaroo vote is largest; we also find the Kangaroo leaders working with the fakirs of the Organized Scabbery. A renowned Irish agitator once said: "When in doubt, do that which your enemy advises you not to do." Can any comrade, in the light cast by the events of July, 1899, doubt but that the enemy wishes the S. L. P. to keep out of the economic field?

SECOND and THIRD—The attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trade unions should be and is to point out at all times the errors of pure and simpledom; to fight at all times and in all places the fake leaders who are blinkers on the heads of the wage slaves; in short, to gently but firmly point out at every opportunity the innate rottenness and corruption of the pure and simple trade union system.

FOURTH—The S. L. P. needs the S. T. & L. A. as a means of propaganda among the working class and as a means of holding together, and thus further educating those who join the S. T. & L. A. No one can deny that a labor union is a good field for propagating the Social Revolution. And if that union is constructed on the lines of the S. T. & L. A. the field is much better. No doubt the advantages accruing to the members of an economic organization are not now as great as they were formerly, and these advantages are rapidly diminishing to the vanishing point. Yet even when they have entirely vanished, an economic organization like the S. T. & L. A. will still be of vast advantage to the S. L. P.

FIFTH—On this question I will use New Bedford as an illustration. The opponents of the S. T. & L. A. like to cite New Bedford to show that the Socialist vote rose very rapidly and as rapidly fell away. They don't seem to be aware that the Kangaroo vote in New Bedford is practically a minus quantity in spite of the facts that Fakir Ross and others flirted a lot with Debs, Carey, etc., and that pure and simple trade unions are apparently very strong there.

If the S. T. & L. A. never does anything else for the Socialist movement except to save, as it surely did in New Bedford, some of the wage slaves from going into Kangaroo movements and thus becoming disgusted and useless to the militant proletaire. Then I say the S. T. & L. A. is worth ten times the trouble expended in propagating it.

To my mind there is no more effective way of reaching the working class and educating its members to class consciousness than by organizing the S. T. & L. A.

JER. O'FIHELLY.

Abington, Mass.

The Best Come Over.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I have been a member of Section Detroit, Social Democratic Party, for the past two years, but the Hilderbrand case opened my eyes. I resigned from the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party after their Executive Committee had "acted" on the Hilderbrand case. I now am going to join a real Socialist party. I shall apply for membership in the S. L. P. here. The "United" Party in Michigan has on its State ticket a certain J. M. Macfarnle. This gentleman published a letter recently in the Detroit "Evening News," calling on all "Socialists," Populists, Prohibs., and Single Taxers to "unite" in one party to get "Direct Legislation." When I complained about this to the State Committee they told me to "go and join De Leon,"—in other words to go into the Socialist Labor Party. Well I'm going to join the "De Leonites"—as fast as I can, you bet.

PHILIP ENGLE.

154 Randolph st.,
Detroit, Mich., March 7.

"Making It Pay."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed is a copy of a letter which I sent to the Dayton "Evening Herald." It speaks for itself.

A. METZLER.

Rochester, N. Y., March 5, 1902.

[Enclosure.]

Rochester, N.Y., March 5, 1902.

To the Dayton "Evening Herald":

Gentlemen—The marked copy of your paper (issue of February 21, 1902) received. The headline which reads: "Does It Pay to Treat Employes Well?" made a deep impression on my mind. The impression grew still stronger after reading the whole paper. It was to me a lively reminder of a discussion between several farmers which I overheard some time ago, and which turned upon the question: "Does it pay to treat your horses well?" The question was answered by them unanimously in the affirmative. There is no need to give you the arguments which those farmers presented. I see that the N. C. R. Co. is well up on the first point of the question, namely the "paying" part of it. The blue-pencil-marked portion in your paper, however, indicates that it has some trouble in solving the other part of the question that is, as to how to make horses out of your employees. It is sad to see that, after all the novel and catchy ways which the N. C. R. Co. employs to fix the minds of their men to the factory from the moment they leave the cradle until they are used up, it is still possible for a "few malcontents" to create such a disturbance among the employes that the N. C. R. Co was forced to close down its entire plant for many weeks. That proves beyond doubt that there is something else in man besides merely horse nature. Now, I would like to make a suggestion to the N. C. R. Co. how to avoid such troubles, and I have no doubt that they will find that suggestion worthy of one of their "good prizes."

In introducing my suggestion let me first explain that the N. C. R. Co. will succeed in hitching its employees' minds entirely to the factory, like a farmer hitches his horse to the cart, only when there is a thoroughly favorable sentiment for such a scheme among the public. All such philanthropic schemes must and will fall flat as soon as the public sentiment grows unfavorable. And it does not make any difference whether the paying portion of the scheme is hitched to it visibly or invisibly.

Now let us see what is standing between the N. C. R. Co. and a favorable public sentiment.

First of all, there is the Socialist Labor Party with its Buzz-Saw the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, which is rapidly eating away the favorable public sentiment towards such schemes. In regard to this I can only advise you, don't monkey with the Buzz-Saw. Leaving aside the S. L. P. we will now see what other obstacles there are.

As far as recent events indicate, the powers behind the Trust are also seeking to gain the favor of the public sentiment. (To what end they need it I don't know, but perhaps they may consider it to be of great value for them when the next industrial crisis comes, for which they are preparing.) Now you may say that does not interfere with the N. C. R. Co., but I tell you it does, as it is nothing short of a race between two rivals for the very same thing. It is very suggestive to connect the reputation of the advertisement of the N. C. R. Co. by the "Federationist" and the shortly afterwards following "Peace Conference," and if one does, he might come to the conclusion that the Trust has already outraced the N. C. R. Co.'s scheme, as far as the Unions are concerned. When we consider further that the Trust has not only in this respect taken the wind out of the sails of the N. C. R. Co., but also what other means the Trust has at its disposition, such as governmental power, militia and police force, to shoot and club favorable sentiment into the public, if peaceable means should fail, then we must recognize that the scheme of the N. C. R. Co is merely a little boy's toy boat against the proud steamer called Trust. There is no chance whatever for the N. C. R. Co to win out under such conditions. Let us therefore look for different tactics.

How would it be to build a high Chinese wall, with an electric-laden wire fence on top of it, around the property of the N. C. R. Co and post a strong guard on each door, and also engage a phrenologer so as to be able to keep out "the few malcontents" who might disturb the contentment within the walls? This surely would take away every chance of unfavorable public sentiment to interfere with the philanthropic scheme of the N. C. R. Co. Only I fear this might render it unprofitable, and I understand that the N. C. R. Co. looks upon this point as the most important one, therefore such tactics would not work either. "The public be damned," said an illustrious Vanderbilt.

But here is the right suggestion, which in my estimation is worth at least a thousand dollar prize; Go to the Philippines! And go quick! For there is a wave coming which will swallow up the proud steamer Trust, as well as the baby toy boat, that wave is SOCIALISM. Perhaps over there in the Philippines you might be able to tide yourself over that wave a little longer.

If the N. C. R. Co should not find it paying to grant me a good prize for this suggestion then I hope that it will at least publish my suggestion in its estimable paper.

Yours truly,
A. METZLER.

194 Maple St.

Thorough Method of Agitation.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I wish to say a few words again as to "ways and means of increasing the circulation of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE."

I wrote in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of December 14th, a letter outlining and urging the general adoption of a plan by the comrades.

The plan, in brief, is for the party members to take a sample of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, blank sheet of paper and pencil and on each Sunday morning go out and hunt up subscribers on the weekly delivery plan.

I got subscribers to take the paper on a 5, 10 or 20 weeks' trial at 2c. per week, payable, say at end of each term of 5 weeks. This method of canvassing and agitation brings us into personal contact with twenty times as many people as we can otherwise attract to our meetings.

We are able to call our subscribers' attention to special articles in the paper and thus get them interested when, if the paper were coming to them in the usual way through the mails it might be carelessly glanced through and thrown aside.

The first Sunday I went out, I got 10 subscribers, the next Sunday 4 and the Sunday following 10 more, making 24 in all.

Some of them drop off when the limited time expires; but with a little effort I find new subscribers to take their places. So that since December 22d, I have received and delivered every Sunday morning 24 copies.

That some will drop off is to be expected. Many workingmen are "too poor to afford" a labor paper in addition to their regular capitalist Sunday newspaper. Others "don't believe in Socialism nohow." And again still others "have to work so hard and skimp and economize to get along" that they can't even listen patiently to those "who would compel them to divide their hard and meager earnings with thriftless and extravagant persons."

Others still do not wish to fly in the face of Providence by "encouraging a movement that would interfere with God's plans." Such persons will drop off the lists. But to get such as will stick I have to get ALL that I can to subscribe. To strengthen the weak and encourage the faint-hearted, I promise them a little book, say William Scholl McClure's Socialism, or Socialism versus Anarchism, when they have read 20 issues of the paper. I am not so optimistic as to believe that all or half or one in five will become Socialists in a few months or one year: but I am convinced that THIS METHOD is ONE of the best ways of reaching, educating and helping the working class to see and understand their class interests and the organization that stands for them.

Suppose one party member in every four adopts and presses this plan. The party will then have 1,000 comrades hustling every Sunday for subscribers. Each member can secure from 10 to 25 AND KEEP THAT NUMBER on his list regularly. Putting the average at 20, the WEEKLY PEOPLE would in three or four weeks' time be going into the homes of 20,000 workingmen in addition to those whom it now reaches. If we can win one out of every ten readers to our cause in one year then in 1903 we would have 2,000 new members enrolled in the army of the revolutionary proletariat.

The addition of 20,000 new subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE would mean, for the subscriptions alone, an additional income for the paper of $200 a week, and this would speedily solve the problem of putting the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE on a solid financial basis.

I see in the correspondence from Albany, N. Y., that this plan has been adopted practically as outlined and with good results.

I hope that this plan will be generally adopted and that good results will soon be reported in the Party organs.

I KNOW that the Party members can in this way soon increase the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE to 30,000 copies a week. Think of the stimulation it will be to every worker to know that when he is out of a Sunday morning soliciting subscribers there are 1,000 other comrades from Massachusetts to California and from Minnesota to Texas doing the same hard and faithful work.

Hoping that these suggestions may meet with favor and that we may soon see the good results of the general adoption and putting into execution of the plan herein outlined. I am yours, comrades, for the revolution which must BEGIN IN THE BRAINS OF THE AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

JAS. H. ARNOLD.

Louisville, Ky., March 10.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Shall look up the matter of the establishment of the color line by the A. F. of L., and notify you.

H. N., NEW YORK.—You missed the point. What Kangaroo Mailly objects to in his letter to the Seattle "Socialist" is not the discriptions of "personal appearances," given by Boomer of his fellow Kangaroo National Committeemen. What Mailly frets about is the injudiciousness of Boomer in correctly portraying their internal qualities. When Boomer says of Mamie Hayes, for instance, that he is "so wrapped up in the trade union movement that he can see but little outside of it," it is the letting of X-rays through Mamie: it is the showing that the chappy's whole attitude is dictated by his salary on the "Citizen": it is the giving away of his sordid motives which help compel the Social Democracy to declare the corrupt antics of the Organized Scabbery a "noble waging of the class struggle." Likewise Boomer's characterization of Armory Building Carey as "a politician and devotee of diplomacy rather than a defender of stern principles" is a luminous observation, that must set the Mailly lick-spittle of Carey wild. How can they like to see that cheap declaimer against Prince Henry, but crawler before an anti-labor Supreme Court decision so neatly photographed?

"S," SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—One set of critics complain that THE PEOPLE has too much Socialism in it, another that it has too little. There is no way to understand what either set means except by asking each to be specific: the former to point out the "too much" articles, the latter to point out some article that they think contains too little Socialism. Our experience with the two sets is that they can easily be confuted. The former is confuted by showing it that THE PEOPLE is here to teach Socialism, and that it does so, presenting Socialism from all manner of sides; the latter is confuted by showing it that the overwhelming majority of articles in THE PEOPLE do teach Socialism.

C. W., NEW YORK—It is a very difficult thing to say just in what way the "Brooklyner Arbeiter Buehne" has "benefited the S. L. P. organization." You will have to define what you mean by "benefiting." This much, however, the writer may say to you: Inasmuch as it is highly beneficial to an organization, which, like the S. L. P., has arduous work to perform, that its officers enjoy periodically a good laugh, lest they become ascetic, the Brooklyner Arbeiter Buehne has greatly benefited the S. L. P. organization; writer, for one, has been furnished by the said Arbeiter Buehne with matter for more than one hearty laugh that lasted often over a week.

W. C. T., PITTSBURG, PA.—1st: Coal at the mouth of the pit is of no use to you. To be of use to you, it must be brought to your city; it must be cared for there; it must be brought to your house; it must be brought into your room. It follows that: strictly speaking, all the labor needed to bring that coal to where you can avail yourself of its use value is "productive labor." However, there is a difference between the man who hauls that coal from the coal yard to your house and the miner proper; likewise between the miner and the railroaders who carry the coal to your town. Owing to this difference the carriers, etc., are often placed under the head of "service-rendering labor" as distinguished from the miner's labor that is then called productive. Essentially, however, there is between the two no difference: their labor directly adds exchange-value to the goods. As far as such labor is concerned, the distinction between "service" and "production" is an idle refinement of terms.

2nd: But there are other "services" in which the labor performed, if at all productive, is so remotely productive that a difference in terminology is no idle refinement. Your letter carrier illustration is an instance in point. His labor is not "productive" in the sense of the carrier of coal. Nevertheless his services are an aid to production. The point becomes clearer in the "services" rendered by the teacher: the shoemaker, who has to divide his time between producing shoes and spanking his children, can produce neither as many nor as good shoes as when the teacher attends to the spanking department.

3rd: The question, When is a commodity produced: when it leaves the producer, or reaches the consumer, is answered above.

4th: The use-value of a commodity depends upon its quality to satisfy a human want. There is use value in the apple on which human eyes have not yet alighted. Likewise on the coat in the wardrobe or on the shelf. "Use value" does not arise in the act of its consumption.

"SUBSCRIBER," UTICA, N. Y.—Look in next week's Letter Box.

L. M. G., HAMILTON, CAN.—No such write-up has been received here.

W. C. C., BEAUMONT, TEX.—1st: If the "Socialist Party" of your State claims that it is made up of the S. L. P. and S. D. P. it is getting up fraudulent claims. The Socialist Labor Party has joined no Social Democratic Party. The Socialist Labor Party stands just where it ever stood against fusion with any other party, all being reactionary and hostile to the working class.

2nd: As near as we can make out Wilshire belongs to the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist" alias "Multi-Coca" party.

J. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.—He is.

J. O'F., ABINGTON, MASS.—The Party platform has been recently crowded out of THE PEOPLE by the volume of matter. It will go in again: at least off and on. It will amuse you to know that when it is in, objections come that the space should be taken with articles; and regularly when dropped complaints come in, why is it left out?

W. C. B., CANON CITY, COLO.—Spencer's works on those topics are as good as any, and better than most. But you must read with your eyes open.

E. S. L., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—1st: Yes: the "Volkszeitung" advertised Prince Henry's pictures. You will find a full account in a correspondence signed R. M., and headed "Prinze Heinrich Comes." in the DAILY of Feb. 22, and the WEEKLY of March 1.

2nd: Matter is here. Will be used.

T. A., COLUMBUS, O.—There are two celebrities by that name but they do not sign themselves the same way. One is Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, the other Joseph R. Buchanan. They are two distinct persons. Joseph Rhodes is sometimes called Dr. and sometimes Professor; we think he deals in "occultism." Joseph R. was or is a K. of L. man; he became a Populist; don't know what he is now, politically; his occupation is to get up articles that are sold by the yard and half yard, sometimes by the square foot. The other matters you mention are not known here.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on March 14th at 2-6 New Reade street. Eber Forbes in the chair. All members present. The financial report for the week ending March 8th showed receipts $38.20; expenditures $22.30.

A committee was elected to confer with the owners of the building now occupied by the DAILY PEOPLE about extension of the lease.

Section Belleville, Ill., reported the expulsion from the Party of Wm. Lami for insubordination. Section Syracuse, N. Y., reported the expulsion of the following for treason: Michael Lemp, William Albrecht, R. Baeder and Charles Stevenson; also the suspension of Louis Lemp for the period of one year. The section also reported to have made arrangements to permanently keep Comrade Charles H. Corregan in the field, he to cover also the territory known as Central New York. Much good work is expected from this move. Minneapolis, Minn., reported that the Kangs had challenged the section for a debate on the subject of "Single Tax" vs. Socialism, the Kangs to take up the single tax side; in reply to this the section had stated that if there was to be a debate, a subject not quite so remote from the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Kangaroo party, and as to which of the two was the representative of the interests of the working class would be preferable. Communications from Bridgeport, Conn., St. Paul, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., Red Wing, Minn., Philadelphia, Pa., and a number of other places reported as to local work and conditions. Rockville, Conn., asked for German speaker. The Colorado State Committee reported the election of Charles H. Chase, 1,820 Champa street, Denver, Col., for permanent secretary of the committee in place of H. Warnecke, resigned from the Party. Joseph H. Sauter, now residing at Cleveland, O., sent a letter containing his resignation from the Board of Daily People Trustees. Resignation accepted. The Texas State Committee sent word as to the status of the prosecuting proceedings brought against the assailants of Comrade Frank D. Lyon. Indictments have been found against three of the ruffians and the trial will soon come off. To prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes at the Beaumont farcical trial, the State Committee will secure from the Governor a letter to the Sheriff of Orange County, where the trial is to come off.

The general vote on the matter of amending the constitution of the Party and placing the administration of the Party organs in the hands of the N. E. C. was canvassed and showed the following figures:

Proposition No. 1 of the N. E. C—For, 1,469; against, 43.

Proposition No. 2 of the N. E. C.—For, 1,284; against, 124.

Proposition No. 3 of the N. C. E.—For, 1,362; against, 103.

Amendment Section Boston—For, 332; against, 699.

Amendment Section Chicago—For, 57; against, 888.

Amendment Section Denver—For, 12; against, 925.

Amendment Section Detroit, No. 1—For, 73; against, 909.

Amendment Section Detroit, No. 2—For, 100; against, 883.

Amendment Section Detroit, No. 3—For, 90; against, 880.

Amendment Section Detroit, No. 4—For, 106; against, 854.

Amendment Section Detroit, No. 5—For, 89; against, 886.

Amendment Section East St. Louis—For, 28; against, 914.

Amendment Section Everett—For, 440; against, 680.

Amendment Section Tacoma—For, 6; against, 920.

It must be observed that a number of sections in entering their vote in favor of the amendment of Section Everett—which called for indorsement of proposition No. 2 of the N. E. C.—failed to enter that vote on question No. 2 of the N. E. C. These added to the vote recorded in favor of that question will bring the figure up to about the same level with the vote cast for questions 1 and 3.

Very many sections failed to record their vote at all on the amendments and some of these that could be communicated with in time, reported that their vote in favor of the propositions submitted by the N. E. C. implied that they vote against all the amendments. Whenever such definite statement was receied, the vote has been so counted. In all other cases it has been left blank and that accounts for the much smaller vote cast on the amendments.

A tabulation of the vote is to be turned over to the DAILY PEOPLE for publication. Adjourned.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

Note—Belated returns have come in since from New Haven, Conn., and Newport News, Va. The former section casts 18 votes for the proposition of the N. E. C., votes 2 in favor and 16 against the Boston and Everett amendments, and 18 against on all the other amendments. Section Newport News casts 7 in favor of the proposition of the N. E. C. and reports no vote, either pro or con, on any one of the amendments.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

National Executive Committee.

Special meeting held on Monday, March 17th, 2-6 New Reade street. A Gillhaus in the chair. Absent and excused J. Hammer. E. Forbes elected to act as Recording Secretary in his place.

A committee composed of Thomas Curran of Section Providence, R. I., and August Gillhaus proceeded to the DAILY PEOPLE office to negotiate with the Board of Trustees the transfer of the Party property in their charge in compliance with the general vote of the Party.

Upon return of the committee, satisfactory settlement having been made with the Board of Trustees, it was resolved, first, that, in compliance with a request of P. Fiebiger, a committee of the N. E. C. go over the books of the PEOPLE, prior to the establishment of the DAILY PEOPLE, for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting the amount due to P. Fiebiger; second, that all bona fide obligations entered into and contracted by the Board of Trustees be assumed by the N. E. C.; third, that the N. E. C. put to work a bookkeeper for the purpose of extracting from the books such data as will enable the former members of the Board to give an account of their stewardship.

The keys of the office and the balance in bank having been turned over, it was then decided that the new manager, Julian Pierce, take charge on the following day. Comrade Pierce desires that his appointment be considered a temporary one until negotiations now conducted by the N. E. C. with Comrade Frank D. Lyon of Texas have come to a conclusion.

It has also been decided to unite the DAILY PEOPLE, the Abendblatt and the Labor News Company under one roof and one management, at 2-6 New Reade street.

Adjourned to meet Friday, March 21st.

EBER FORBES,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

Massachusetts S. E. C.

Regular meeting held in Boston March 9. T. M. Birtwell, chairman.

Roll call: All present with the exception of Walker of Boston and Fuglestad of Cambridge.

Communications: From National Secretary on granting of charter to Beverly, also receipt for cost of same. New York Labor News Company, asking for information relative to state elections. Attended to by Agitation Committtee. Boston, for copies of statements of N. E. C. on Party Press. Springfield on Auxiliary Resolutions. Section requested to send on vote on the same. Lynn, on tour of a representative of the Party to Sections in the State. Secretary was instructed to inform Lynn that it could not be undertaken at this time. On conference of Party members, it was moved to refer back to Lynn for further information.

Boston—vote on delegate to District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A. compiled. Northfield, Vt., for speaker to assist in organizing English-speaking Sections in that State. Attended to by Agitation Committee.

From J. O'Fihelly of Abington, member-at-large vote on propositions and amendments to National Constitution. J. Devine, Abington, for Party constitutions.

F. A. Walsh, of Lynn, was elected to fill vacancy on Agitation Committee.

Financial Secretary reports sale of due and Auxiliary stamps as follows: Pittsfield, 25; Fall River, 12; Holyoke, 50; Lawrence, 10, and Everett, 40 Auxiliary. Postage to Recording Secretary, $2.25

EDWIN S. MAYO, Rec. Sec'y.
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

The vote on Haverhill Resolutions by Massachusetts Sections is as follows:

	For.	Against.
Fall River	15	0
Malden	0	6
Everett	0	12
Lynn	12	0
Cambridge	2	3
Salem	8	1
Somerville	0	6
Pittsfield	9	0
Lawrence	3	5
Medford	1	5
Boston	2	27
Totals	52	65

EDWIN S. MAYO, Rec. Sec'y.

D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting D. A. 15 was held on March 9; Illingworth, chairman; Desmond, vice-chairman. Delegates of all Locals were represented with the exception of Local 340. Communications were received from Buena Vista and the G. E. B.

The organizer was instructed to ask the G. E. B. if they have any reasons for refusing credentials as general organizer to S. Schulberg.

The delegates to the Sixth Annual Convention of the S. T. & L. A. were instructed to notify the G. E. B. that Green, a member of the Board, who was a member of the Constitution Committee, has ignored two letters addressed to him in reference to constitution.

Local 121 reported progress; intends to amalgamate with Local 340.

Local 358, progress.

Local 189—Donated $3 to the State Committee, S. L. P. Sent two yearly subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Local 356—Four new members initiated; holds weekly agitation meetings, which are well attended; will hold an entertainment on March 25th in conjunction with Branches Braddock and East Pittsburg. Collection of funds for May Day celebration in progress.

Local 190—Progress; three applications and eleven members in good standing.

Delegates from Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., reported progress.

Local 369—Progress.

The Organizer was instructed to recommend to the Locals to send delegates to the coming State convention.

Charges were preferred against Comrades Schulberg and G. A. Brown.

Comrades Desmond, Kessler and Mangold were elected on the Grievance Committee.

It was decided to hold a special meeting on the last Sunday of this month.

The Organizer was instructed to inquire of the G. E. B. why the minutes of their last meetings were not published.

On motion the Organizer was instructed to communicate with the G. E. B. insisting that the proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention be published regardless of the amount subscribed.

D. M. LACHTER, Rec. Sec'y.

New York State Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street, on March 14th. A. C. Kihn in the chair. Present: F. Brauckmann, A. C. Kihn, Henry Kuhn, A. Moren. Absent: J. Ebert, E. Mueller, S. D. Cooper, the former with excuse, the latter two without excuse.

W. S. Dalton appeared before the committee in the matter of a complaint brought against him some time ago by the City Executive Committee of Section New York. Comrade Dalton protested against having the matter heard by the State Committee for the reason that two members of said committee had been members of the City Executive Committee at the time the complaint was brought. Resolved to call upon Section New York to choose a special committee for the purpose of hearing the complaint, such committee to act by authority of the State Committee, it being held that the protest was justified.

Communications were received relative to the decision of Judge Nesbit in the cases of Comrades Wallace and Lake, which decision confirmed the finding of the lower court in the Amsterdam cases, namely, that the fines imposed by the lower court upon the two aforesaid comrades for having held and having spoken at a street meeting must be paid. A committee was elected to confer with Benjamin Patterson, the Party's attorney, with a view to appeal these cases.

H. Kuhn reported as to his mission in Albany. The report was received and accepted.

The financial secretary reported receipts for the month of February, $69.17; expenditures $1.68.

ADAM MOREN,
Recording Secretary.

New Jersey State Committee.

At a meeting of the S. L. P. organizations of Hudson County, N. J., held Saturday, March 15th, a new State Committee was elected. George P. Herrschaft was elected secretary. All communications pertaining to the State Committee should be addressed to him at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Next meeting of State Committee will be held at Herrschaft's house next Saturday evening.

Important for Colorado.

To the Comrades and Sympathizers of Colorado and to all others whom it may concern:

From this date all communications for the Colorado State Executive Committee should be addressed to Chas. H. Chase, 1820 Champa street, Denver., Col. Comrade Chase was elected by referendum vote to filll vacancy caused by resignation of Henry Warnecke. We would also suggest to all sympathizers of the S. L. P. throughout the mountain states to keep in touch wth the party and by this co-operation more effective propaganda can be carried on.

By order Colorado State Ex. Com.
Chas. Mullein,
Secretary Pro tem.

Denver, March 6.

Canadian S. L. P.

London, Ont., March 10.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee. Comrade Haselgrove in the chair. Corbin absent and excused. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read. Communications from Sections St. Thomas, London and Hamilton re sections IV, article I, of the constitution received and filed. From Comrade Laing of Vancouver concerning suspended members. Communication received and secretary instructed to reply, drawing attention to section II, article XIV, of constitution. From McDonald of Vancouver in matter of N. E. C. communication to International Socialist Bureau re Bernstein. Communication received and filed.

J. P. COURTENAY,
Recording Secretary.

Pittsburg Alliance Agitation.

Local Alliance No. 365 of the S. T. & L. A. has, through its Agitation Committee, decided to run a series of agitation meetings at Sewall's Hall, Ninth and Main streets, Braddock, on Monday right of each week. All workers are invited to attend these lectures.

March 24.—"The Age of Machinery," by James Illingworth.

March 31.—"The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance," by W. J. Eberle.

L. A. 337 Schenectady, N. Y.

Regular meetings of the local will hereafter be held every Thursday evening. Members should not fail to attend. Bring your fellow workmen and get them interested in the movement.

ORGANIZER.

TROY, SCHENECTADY, AND NEARBY TOWNS TAKE NOTICE.

Sections Troy and Schenectady, S. L. P., have engaged Comrade Lucien Sanial to deliver six lectures, three in Troy and three in Schenectady. The Troy lectures will be held at the Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 351 River street.

Tickets for the three lectures are 50 cents, or 25 cents for single lecture.

Tickets are now on sale at De Lu & Ryan's meat market, 152 Fourth street, Troy.

Sunday evening, March 23rd, subject: "Karl Marx's Law of Value or the Irrepressible Conflict Between Capital and Labor."

Tuesday evening, March 25th, subject: "The Class Struggle in America, or Economics and Politics."

Thursday evening, March 27th, subject: "International Capitalism and International Socialism, or the Social Revolution."

The Schenectady dates are Saturday evening, March 22, Monday evening March 24, Wednesday evening, March 26. Subjects same as Troy.

To the Sudivision of Section New York, and Progressive Trade and Labor Organizations Greeting.

Cooper Union having been engaged for a Monster Mass Meeting on May 1st to fittingly celebrate INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY, your organization is invited to send two delegates to a conference to be held at the Daily People Building on Saturday, March 29, 8 P. M., for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements.

Delegates should be provided with creditionals.

For the General Committee,
L. Abelson, Organizer.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

The City Executive Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged the following list of lectures to be held during the month of March on dates and places designated below:

Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE and their friends are cordially invited to attend:

NEW YORK.

Tuesdays, 8 P. M., at headquarters of the Fourteenth Assembly District, 177 First avenue:

March 25th—"Organized Scabbery," F. Campbell.

Fridays, 8 P. M., headquarters of the Fourth Assembly District, 235 East Broadway:

March 21st—"The Economic Law of Master and Servant," Charles Rathkopf.

March 28th—"A Plain Talk to Workingmen," H. A. Santee.

Fridays, 8 P. M., headquarters Sixteenth Assembly District, 98 Avenue C:

March 21st—"The Paris Commune," (Illustrated with Stereopticon Views), R. Katz.

March 28th—"Industrial Crises," J. Bernstein.

Sundays, 8 P. M., headquarters Thirteenth Assembly District, 441 West Thirty-ninth street:

March 23rd—"Organized Scabbery," F. Campbell.

March 30th—"Patriotism," B. Hughes.

Sundays, 8 P. M., Thirtieth Assembly District, 1,706 First Avenue.

March 23rd—"The Paris Commune" (Illustrated with Stereopticon views), R. Katz.

Sundays, 8 P. M., headquarters of the 32nd and 33rd Assembly Districts, 2,011 Third avenue, near 110th street.

March 23rd—"Industrial Crises," J. Bernstein.

March 30th—"Wall Street," A. S. Brown.

Sundays, 8 P. M., headquarters of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, 481 Willis avenue, near 147th street:

March 23rd—"Territorial Expansion," J. Klein.

March 30th—"The Paris Commune" (Illustrated with Stereopticon Views), R. Katz.

BROOKLYN.

Sundays, 8 P. M., Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street.

March 23rd—"Wall Street," A. S. Brown.

March 30th—"A Plain Talk to Workingmen," H. A. Santee.

Hartford, Conn., Attention!

Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., will deliver an address on "The Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions" in Germania Hall on Sunday, March 23rd, 3 P. M. As this event is a chance for the rank and file of the unions to form their own opinion about the "union wreckers," as the labor fakirs style the members of the S. L. P., every comrade and sympathizer should do their utmost to make this meeting known all over the city. Handbills can be had at headquarters Thursday noon.

Campaign Committee S. L. P.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland, O.

All workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schloss' Hall, No. 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:

March 23.—"The Educated Proletariat," (lecture in German) speaker Richard Koeppel.

March 30.—"Middle Class Municipalization vs. the Municipal Programme of the S. L. P.," speaker John D. Goerke.

S. L. P. Meetings in St. Louis.

Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., will hold public meetings as follows:

March 23—2.30 p. m., Neumeyer's Hall, Eighth street and Lafayette avenue.

March 30.—2.30 p.m., Garfield Hall, Thirteenth and Wright streets.

The false teachings and the traitorous actions of the labor fakirs and capitalist politicians to the working class will be exposed at each meeting.

Albany, N. Y.

Section Albany County, S. L. P., has arranged for the following public meetings to be held Sunday afternoon. Lectures at 2:30 o'clock, 119 State street:

March 23rd—Subject, "Enemies of the Working Class," speaker, Jacob E. Alexander.

March 30th—Subject, "A Plain Talk to Workingmen," speaker, James Sheahan.

Pittsburg S. L. P. Lectures.

Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invited to attend the regular lectures which will be delivered under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Pa., at 111 Market street, Pittsburg.

March 23.—"Lessons from the Paris Commune," by Val. Remmel.

March 30.—"Machinery and the Working Class," by James Illingworth.

S. L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa.

Lectures will be delivered at the Lecture Hall of Wilmerding Branch, S. L. P. Workingmen are invited to attend.

March 23.—H. A. Goff will be the speaker.

March 30.—H. D. J. Brown will lecture.

Lawrence, Mass.

Section Lawrence S. L. P. will celebrate the Paris Commune on Sunday March 23, 2:30 P. M., in Weaver's Hall, 313 Common street. A lecture on the Commune will be given.

PRESENTS FOR DAILY PEOPLE FAIR

New City, Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn—Berry set of 7 pieces, glass bouquet holder, crumb tray and 7 small articles of glass ware, Wm. Wasmuth; box of mantles from Comrade Heyman; fancy match holder, Aug. Jung; box of cologne, L. Finkelstein; embroldered tray cloth, Mrs. Picquart; set of Sir Walter Scott's novels, 8 volumes, David Herman; two pictures, A. Picquart; dumb bells, Dow Hosman; side board cover, Miss Bertha Rucker; one pair vases, one pair ornaments, B. King; two dozen small ornaments, John Doe; three books, from a Socialist; camera and pair of peeble eyeglasses, gold plated frame, H. D. Brooke (the one winning these glasses can take them back to the maker and have their eyes tested and get a pair to fit them); copy of Quo Vadis, Mr. Stammer; half dozen ladies' collars, Mrs. Leder; sofa pillow, bouquet holder and work basket from the Misses Ebert; two boxes cigars, J. Johnson; silver plated butter knife and spoon and fancy match safe from Mrs. Vanguilder; one pair bedroom slippers with S. L. P. embroidered on vamp, Miss Rose Harkow; two bisque figures, two ornamental plates, and one china powder box from Mrs. C. F. Ebert; six picture books, 3 table covers, 4 fans, 4 boy's sweaters, 8 pairs baby's shoes and two pair garters, Hermansen; one sofa pillow, hand worked, Mrs. Heymann; pair of ornaments, pair vases, glass candle stick with fancy shade, and two chrysanthemums from Mrs. Katzmann; fancy basket, wall pocket and toilet basket, Mrs. Kowarssy; two sofa pillows and two silk chair seats, Mrs. Moren; photograph holder and cologne, Miss Katz; cigars, R. Katz; two silk tidies, Mrs. R. Katz; handsome silver water pitcher, from Pioneer Cigarmaker's Alliance, L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A.; handsome tidy of hand drawn work, Mrs. E. Siff; sofa pillow, Mrs. Thomas Crimmins; baby's white reefer, Miss Ray Herschmann; cigar ribbons, S. L. P. sofa pillow and one hlaf dozen linen napkins, Morris Dunca, Amsterdam, N. Y.; ladies' leather pocket book, William Kerner, 32nd and 33rd A. D.; gallon red wine, 15 years old, Mrs. Schwarz; gent's tie, two picture books, 6 gent's handkerchiefs, two leather shawl straps, set of dominoes, ladies' pocketbook, mouse traps, 3 pipes, 2 Turkish towels, 4 tooth brushes, 3 combs, 3 boxes of writing paper, Charles Rohde; large number of articles from members of the DAILY PEOPLE Ladies' Auxiliary; sofa pillow, Comrade Wilenkin; leather cigar case, Anton Torpozer; book, Miss Clara Weinberker; pocketbook and ladies' brooch pin, Comrade Shanomowitz; pair butcher cuffs, L. Goodman; 3 cans of preserved fruits from Comrade Josephs; 16th A. D., half dozen towels, pair pillow cases and girl's apron, Mrs. Bartels; large box of glassware, ornaments, etc., from W. Sauter; 3 pieces of fancy work from the Ladies' Auxiliary Sewing Club; box of fine writing paper and box of Huyler's best chocolates valued at $5, from J. H. Harkow; silver plated flower pot stand, silver cake basket; 3 solid siler scarf pins, pair solid silver cuff buttons and solid silver thimble, from Comrade Weiss, of the 16th A. D.; two fancy ribbon tidies from Miss Justine Gilhaus; large bottle of cologne, George Ginsberg; oil painting, handsome gilt frame, S. Smilansky; 3 tidies of hand drawn work, B. J. Burg; ladies' handsome leather pocketbook, with sterling silver clasps, and child's silver knife, fork and spoon, William Wasmuth.

New Jersey—Large cup and saucer, 2 vases, pair ornaments, handsome cracker jar and 6 other articles of fancy glass and china ware, J. H., Jersey City; fancy hand embroidered tidy, Mrs. Eck, Jersey City; ladies' chatelaine leather bag, Miss Minnie Blome, West Hoboken; handsome vase, Florence Almone; half dozen articles of china ware and 2 boxes of writing paper, 2 books, A. L. Fricke, West Hoboken; bottle of champagne and two dairy thermometers from the German Branch, Hoboken.

Mariners Harbor, N. Y.—Linen handkerchief of hand drawn work, Miss Dora Freeman.

Schenectady, N. Y.—White chenille tidy, with S. L. P. in red letters, C. B. Gyatt.

Denver, Col.—Burro banner and two plates, E. Romary.

Massachusetts—Whisk broom and fancy holder and ladies' apron, Max Bowe, Taunton; cigar ribbon sofa pillow cover, Miss Helen Ruther, Holyoke; tea tray cover and night dress case, Miss A. C. Schluter, Boston.

Rockville, Conn.—Stuffed fox (to clear out the Kangs) and trowsers pattern made in Rockville woolen mills, from Section Rockville; fancy basket, Mrs. Pruesse; S. L. P. boat, T. Heufer; 1 tidy, 1 pair sox, 2 aprons, from Mrs. G. Reuscher; 1 tidy, from Mrs. G. Abbott; 1 tidy, from Mrs. G. Merk; 1 tidy, Miss Lena Suessbrick; 4 piece table set, Mrs. E. Sherman; 1 box cigars, Charles Backofer; 1 pin cushion, Mrs. William Kittel.

Hartford, Conn.—Two fancy tidies and pair wall ornaments, Mrs. Gus. Holland; chair tidy, Mrs. Stodel; gent's four in hand tie, Fred Grunninger; handkerchief case, ribbon tidy, needle case, thermometer in fancy holder, large Easter eggs and night dress case, from Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Harrison; fancy table cover, Mrs. Jacob Brewer; six kitchen aprons from six women of Section Hartford; clothes brush, shoe brush, dauber and whisk broom, A. Grlumpusch.

Coscot, Conn.—Coffee pot holder and sachet bag, Mrs. A. Scott.

Akron, O.—Large barrel of crockery ware, which will be an item of interest to the housewives, from M. Garrity.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Hansome embroidered sofa pillow, Mrs. Olive Johnson.

Polk, Pa.—Ladies' lace handkerchief, E. M. White.

Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung.

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SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$5,369.45
28th A. D., N. Y., a bet	.25
Section Boston, Mass., Ward Branch No. 10, $5.85; Ward Branch No. 15, $1	6.85
O. Ruckser, N. Y.	.55
Branch No. 5, Section Providence, R. I. balance proceeds of Fair	8.00
Section Holyoke, Mass	12.50
23rd A. D., N. Y., John J. Murphy, $1; John Plamondon, $1	2.00
Henry Peterson, San Francisco, Cal	1.00
Harry Jones, Shawnee, O	1.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn	1.00
Ernst Peichert, Greensburg, Pa	.50
T. Lonsdale, New Bedford, Mass	.08
H. H. Meelus, Altoona, Pa	1.00
Section Troy, N. Y	9.00
Section Troy, N. Y., collection at meeting	4.16
Section Fall River, Mass	3.25
Section Louisville, Ky	1.00
Section Winona, Minn	1.00
Total	$5,422.59

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

FRANK D. LYON FUND.

Eber Forbes, Brooklyn, N. Y	$ 1.00
Harry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio	1.00
Section Jacksonville, Ill., per W. J. Lacy	3.00
Gustave Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn	1.00
Geo. Bippert, Blossom, Erie Co., N. Y	.50
W. Davis, Buffalo, N. Y	.25
Total	$ 6.75
Previously acknowledged	$437.00
Grand total	$443.75

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

ABEND-BLATT FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$662.41
Jacob	1.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind	1.20
John J. Murphy	1.00
List 256, Section North Hudson—	
A. L. Fricke	.25
R. Veisen	.25
J. Burk	.50
Silberburg	.25
Otto Banny	.25
H. A. Schopes	.25
Zaler	.50
James Harkow	2.00
List 825, Col. by H. Fechter—	
M. Duhl	.25
A. Namrer	.25
S. Fechter	.25
H. Fechter	1.00
List 401—	
Mrs. Pinski	10.00
J. Jaffe	2.00
B. Jaffe	2.00
B. G.	1.00
E. B.	1.00
List 74—	
Otto Bukser	.25
List 75—	
John Walsh	.25
John Kelly	.25
List 813—	
Reich	.05
Miss Berkowitz	.10
M. F.	.05
Miss Kaufman	.10
Section Jeanette	2.00
List 815—	
Louis Issacson	.50
L. I.	.50
List 755—	
L. Finkelstein	.25
H. Goldfarb	.10
List 58—	
Max Weinberger	.50
Dave Isler	.20
Nathan Block	.25
Moskowitz	1.00
Morris Egner	.25
J. Brown	.25
R. S., Brooklyn	1.00
Harry Solomon	.50
Barnet Smith	.25
List 150—	
D. Weismer, Quakertown, Pa	.30
Joshke, N. Y	.30
Collected by A. Hindes, Philadelphia, Pa—	
A. Hindes	2.00
Adelowich	.50
Sympathizer	.50
Rosenblum	.50
Sol Barenbaum	.50
Cooper	.25
Kressman	.25
Milawner	.25
A. S., Manhattan	2.00
List 783—	
Section Branch, Hill Top	3.00
Harry A. Goff, jr	.25
George Meier	.25
Oliver McKee	.25
J. Goff	.10
Joseph Graz	.15
List 657—Col. by Wm. J. Eberle, Pittsburg, Pa.—	
H. D. Deutch, Sillersville	.25
Jos. Katz, Sohdorton	.25
Ch. A. Adams, Telford	.25
M. Nack, Telford	.25
D. Eisenstein, Telford	.25
Rob. Gerhard, Telford	.25
Cornelius Gerhard, Telford	.10
S. Goodman, Telford	.25
List 112—	
Andrew Bernasconi, Northfield, Vt.	1.00
Ed. Barr, W. Berlin, Vt	.50
Joe Cartorelli, Williamston, Vt	.50
John J. Murphy, N. Y	2.00
Total	$713.36

The Growing Need of Charity.

Below is a summary of the work of the United Hebrew Charities for the month of February.

Attention is called to the large number of families and individuals applying for relief for the first time; also to the number of applicants for work who did not get it:

"During the month 2,512 families and individuals applied at the relief bureau for assistance, of whom 681 applied for the first time. In the employment bureau there were 834 applicants for work, of whom 498 were given employment. Relief was refused to 261 cases. Fifty-three persons were granted transportation to different parts of this country and Europe; 2,726 garments, 572 pairs of shoes, 209 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 256 garments were made in the work room, and 280 garments were repaired; 44 night's lodging and 36 meals were furnished to homeless men and women; 13 bundles of clothing, consisting of 273 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants; 598 visits were paid to 58 cases by the nurses; 58 persons were supplied with nourishing food. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $14,860.91."

The Jew as a rule is very thrifty. Since this is the case what becomes of the charge usually made in cases like theirs of a lacking "thrift."

Braddock and East Pittsburg Commune Celebration.

Branches Braddock and East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., and Local Alliance 356, S. T. & L. A. will celebrate the Paris Commune on Tuesday evening, March 25th, 1902, at Turner Hall, Braddock.

Admission 25 cents per couple.

Max Stern,
Sec. Entertainment Committee.

Tacoma, Wash.

Section Tacoma has elected James Lee as agent for DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Those wishing to subscribe should call or address him at Room 6, Armory Block.

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